









## GERMAN STEEL SYNDICATE IN PROCESS OF FORMATION

Interests of Coal Companies in Ruhr Clash With Those of Coal-and-Iron Concerns, and Militate Against Understanding Being Reached

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—When the Ruhr Coal Syndicate, after long, intricate and most baffling negotiations, was finally with the emphatic assistance of the German Government, re-established on Sept. 13, 1924, it was generally anticipated that negotiations for the formation of a German steel syndicate would soon follow.

This has occurred and Fritz Thyssen is reported to have been conferring at Essen with the most important of the German ironmasters with a view to the formation of a steel trust. The outsider must remember that the majority of the ironmasters who are now conferring at Essen are also owners of coal mines and that as coal owners they are already members of the Ruhr Coal Syndicate. The system of vertical concentration so characteristic of German industry has led many of the Ruhr steeling works to join up with coal mines, or has led coal mining companies to associate themselves with the steeling industry and this form of so-called Huetteneisen, or steeling works.

Two kinds of coal companies. As some few of the big pits have continued to confine their attention to coal mining alone, there have arisen in the Ruhr district two distinct kinds of coal companies; those concerned with coal mining alone and those concerned with both coal mining and iron smelting, the latter being sometimes known as "mixed mines."

The task of reconciling the interests of these two classes of mines in their respective capacities as sellers and as consumers of their own coal proved one of the chief obstacles in the way of coming to an understanding at the negotiations that took place at Essen last August. Since its formation, the Ruhr Coal Syndicate has already come to a new arrangement with the Dutch Steenkolen Handelsvereniging (Coal Merchants' Association) of Utrecht. Whereas formerly the German Syndicate had only 40 per cent of the shares in the Steenkolen Handelsvereniging, it is therefore becoming increasingly urgent.

Van Vliessing group, it has now been arranged that the Germans are to hold 50 per cent. This will enable them to fight foreign coal, that is to say, American and English coal, in the Dutch economic area much more effectively.

Action of Ruhr Coal Syndicate. Only 60 per cent of the German companies forming the Ruhr Coal Syndicate have decided to sell their coal through the mediation of the Steenkolen Vereniging, the remainder preferring to continue to sell their coal through their own agents in Holland. The chief companies in the first group are the Prussian state mines, the Krupp, Phoenix, Klockner, and Mannesmann companies; in the independent group we find the Siemens-Rhine-Elbe Schuckert Union, the Stinnes mines, the Ithine Steel Rolling Company Thyssen, Graf Bismarck, Stumm and the Rombach Concordia.

While the Ruhr Coal Syndicate is chiefly concerned with the sale and distribution of coal and coke, the project of a steel syndicate is meant to regulate the raw steel output in the interests of the German industry as a whole. This rationing of raw steel production seems to the big German industrialists to be more urgent at the present time because the raw steel now produced in Germany, the United States, Belgium, France, England, and Luxembourg, is far in excess of the demand. The result is a severe depression of prices.

The projected raw steel syndicate is of no little interest in connection with the present negotiations for a commercial treaty with France, as France is demanding that the Alsace-Lorraine products shall continue to be admitted into Germany after the expiration of the present arrangement on Jan. 10, 1925. Germany holds that such a prolongation would expose the German iron and steel industry to the severe competition of the Lorraine and Luxembourg works, which are, of course, outside the proposed syndicate. The industrial press claims that the question of the reintroduction of "iron duties" is therefore becoming increasingly urgent.

## Czechs Sign Trade Treaty With Austria

Vienna, Nov. 29

THE commercial treaty between Czechoslovakia and Austria, based on the Austrian tariff recently passed by the National Assembly, has been signed. Czechoslovakia concedes duty reductions on one-third of the principal articles exported by Austria.

Twenty-five per cent of Czechoslovakia's exports came to Austria in 1923, while 20 per cent of Austria's exports went to Czechoslovakia. The working of the new agreement is expected to have a favorable effect here.

The Finance Minister, Dr. Ahrer, is quoted by the press as declaring his intention of relieving Austrian industry, now burdened by 30 per cent taxes, in every way possible.

have been leaders in feminist movements for many years, especially the women in Scandinavian countries.

How do the men of the various countries react to the progressive women? I asked. "The Latin races are not so likely to listen to their women with respect on political questions, perhaps. To the Scandinavian and the Englishmen, it seems, it makes no difference whether the speaker is man or woman; they listen only to the import of the speech."

## EXTRA SESSION HELD UNLIKELY

(Continued from Page 1)

decide in the cases pending that it is unlawful to publish such returns, no action by Congress would be necessary. If they do not so decide, Congress can then take action. It is hardly possible, however, that the cases can go through the regular procedure, including appeals to the Supreme Court, in time for action at this session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence)—A system of parks for this city, which would include the building of boulevards and parkways along both sides of the dry Los Angeles River and the establishment of many small parks on land to be purchased for the purpose all the way from San Pedro to San Fernando, was outlined by Frank Sherer, superintendent of the city park department, before a group of citizens interested in park development at the Friday Morning Club here recently.

Pointing out the lack of parks at present and the need for quick action in purchasing the necessary land in this rapidly growing city for an adequate park system, Mr. Sherer declared that the principal problem at present is the necessity of a bond issue of approximately \$27,000,000 to care for the project.

He added that the Democratic organization would cooperate in the passage of the appropriation bills. Senator Robinson said it was incumbent on the Republican majority to formulate the legislative program, and that the Democrats would not assume the initiative unless necessity required. The minority leader added, however, that it was not to be expected that many measures of general importance would be acted upon finally at the short session opening Monday.

"The indications are," he said, "that among the subjects which will receive attention are farm relief legislation, including co-operative marketing, the transportation act as it relates to the adjustment of labor disputes, rate making and freight schedules. It is doubtful whether any of these will be brought to a conclusion."

"It is anticipated that an effort will be made to dispose of the Muscle Shoals project, and the policy of completing this project by the Government seems to be gaining support."

"Further tax reductions can hardly be accomplished in the immediate future, owing to the condition of the revenue, but this subject undoubtedly will be revived in the early future."

"It is not practical to anticipate the emergencies which may change the outlook for legislation in the short session, but the foregoing seems a fair outline at present."

## RAILWAYS PROPOSE TOURIST RECIPROCITY

Vancouver, Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence)—A measure of reciprocity in tourist traffic is proposed by representatives of United States railways and the publicity departments of Portland and Seattle, who have been visiting Vancouver recently in connection with a big advertising campaign the Southern Pacific Railway lines are about to commence.

"Our aim," said one of the delegates, "is to bring you tourists in the summer time and to have you send visitors to California and other southern states during the winter months. We propose to spend a lot of money on this campaign, and anticipate a heavy interchange of tourists."

"The feminists of the foreign nations all take the League and their efforts for it as a matter of course," Miss Wambaugh explained. "In many countries they are as fully emancipated politically and intellectually as the women of America, and

## Washington Would Enliven Inauguration Ceremonies

Merchants and Manufacturers Say Nation Is Entitled to It—Suggest Pageant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Washington is not wholly satisfied with the simplicity of the inaugural ceremonies proposed for next March. There are elements that feel that the city and the people are being deprived of something to which they are entitled. The inaugural ball, for years the great feature of the induction of a President into office, is out of the question, but some sort of pageant or ceremonial, it is urged, might be arranged for to add to the splendor and significance of the occasion.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has adopted a resolution calling for a celebration of a "character to do the highest possible honor to the President of the United States, and reflect the greatest honor to the Government thereof."

While modesty is a trait all Americans admire, still it seems to them that this is a day which belongs to the Nation more than to the individual. The American who occupies

the office of the President of the United States is the custodian of the highest and holiest symbol of authority that we Americans know. "It is our opinion that every part of the country should be officially, formally and individually represented on such an occasion. It should be the day and the time when the Government in all of its ramifications in Washington—the Nation's capital—keeps open house so that those who come and those who read of the ceremonies may attain an even livelier appreciation of the value of the Government to the individual as well as to we Americans collectively."

"People would come at this time to see the Government at its best. It has been proposed by certain government employees that instead of the usual military parade, a pageant showing the significant work of those departments and bureaus which lent themselves to such representation would be appropriate and instructive. This has never been done they explain."

## PARK-HIGHWAY SYSTEM ASKED IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23 (Staff Correspondence)—A system of parks for this city, which would include the building of boulevards and parkways along both sides of the dry Los Angeles River and the establishment of many small parks on land to be purchased for the purpose all the way from San Pedro to San Fernando, was outlined by Frank Sherer, superintendent of the city park department, before a group of citizens interested in park development at the Friday Morning Club here recently.

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"It is also of vast importance to us to have peace kept in Europe," Miss Wambaugh added. "So that we may not again have to send our boys over there to fight. Our own interests were vitally affected in the Cornu matter. If there had been a war, and there was great danger—it would have brought in not alone troops and Italy but almost certainly Great Britain, and probably many more."

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## DUTY OF PRESS IS OUTLINED

Must Share Responsibilities With Pulpit, School, and Platform, Educator Says

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 29 (Special)

"In the task of teaching the Nation to reflect and judge, the press, the pulpit and the platform must share the responsibility with the school," said George L. Hambrecht, Wisconsin state director of vocational education, addressing the Central Intercollegiate Press Association in annual convention here.

"It is a serious thing," he said, "to have here in the United States 5,000,000 people of voting age who cannot read or write. That is a situation which must rest largely with our lack of attention to a broad educational policy."

"It would be a calamity if all newspapers thought and wrote the same thing. Free and honest discussion of mooted questions stimulates thought and develops power. This, tempered with tolerance for the opinions of others, spells progress."

"It is the duty of the newspaperman to inform himself as conscientiously as possible to express himself freely and honestly, to encourage others to do the same and to help obtain a hearing. The educational value of the newspaper varies with the extent to which it expresses honest opinions based on careful research, and arouses its readers to inquiry and thought. This, coupled with high idealism and a desire for a clean press, will go far to educate the mass of our people."

Encouragement to boys and girls who show talent in newspaper writing and editing to continue with a four-year course of college training was urged as the duty of teachers by Dr. W. G. Bleyer, director of the Wisconsin School of Journalism, in a talk before more than 100 faculty advisers and instructors. To prepare for journalism, he pointed out, they must have a wider range of knowledge and greater ability to apply that knowledge to the interpretation of current events and to solve current problems than many other professional classes.

REGIONAL MANAGER NAMED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Malcolm L. Stoddard of Portland, Me., today was appointed regional manager of the Veterans' Bureau at Portland. He has been sub-district manager there.

Herbert H. Rouse, sub-district manager at Manchester, N. H., was appointed regional manager of that city.

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ERIE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

## Soviet Issues Conduct Rules To Its Envoys

Difference Emphasized of "Proletarianized" Russia and Capitalistic Nations

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Government today issued important instructions and regulations on social and diplomatic etiquette for the guidance of its representatives abroad. These "rules of conduct" are intended to meet the wide social and other differences which the Government says exist between the "proletarianized" country of Russia, and the capitalistic nations. The regulations say:

There is no need to affirm that foreign missions are being appointed by both sides not for the purposes of carrying on propaganda in the countries to which they are accredited. The Soviet missions are observing and will observe this principle with unswerving strictness. At the same time it must be remembered that the Soviet missions represent a republic of workers and peasants where there exists a special mode of life and special social and moral convictions.

Owing to this fact Soviet missions accredited to foreign countries must in their personal relations as well as in their diplomatic households observe simplicity of form and economy of expenditure. Their refusal to participate in the customary diplomatic and social functions of foreign countries does not arise from the position they occupy and should not be regarded as an unfriendly act.

The same view should be taken regarding their refusal to participate in manifestations which have a monarchical character, or which generally are not in harmony with the Soviet principles. Such acts should not be considered as a violation of etiquette or as demonstrations of a political character.

On the other hand, the Soviet Government will not regard as unfriendly acts the refusal by foreign diplomats accredited to Soviet Russia to participate in functions which they consider contrary to their custom or which appear to have a revolutionary character. We believe observance of these regulations will establish better understanding between the Soviet and foreign countries.

SIoux CITY ENJOYS  
EDUCATION WEEK

SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Educational Week has been made much of here this year. Many churches, luncheon clubs, parent-teacher associations and other civic organizations have held special meetings or given educational programs at their regular meetings.

The feature of the week has been the conducting of regular school classes in three of the department stores in the city. The work has been the regular class-room routine, so that visitors could see the school work as actually conducted. Care has also been taken to use as many schools and show as great a variety of work as possible, but no special programs were worked up.

The week has been very successful. Many who never have occasion to visit a school have now seen a little at least, and have some idea of what the modern school is like.

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## AUSTRIAN BUDGET INDICATES GROWTH OF COUNTRY'S WEALTH

Computation in Crowns Raises Figures to Enormous Dimensions, and Schilling, Worth 10,000 Crowns, Is Forecast as New Currency Unit

VIENNA, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The budget for 1925, recently introduced by Dr. Viktor Kienboeck, the Minister of Finance, is of particular interest for two reasons: first, on its successful application hinges the question of the continuation of control supervised by the League of Nations; second, Austria has reached a turning-point in her post-war career; the coming twelve-month will bring a steady renewal of foreign capital in Austrian investments, according to conservative economic opinion here.

The budget exhibits a seriousness which none of the budgets of the last few years have exhibited. The past decade has been one of uncertainty, and the budgets have shown a wide discrepancy in both expenditure and receipt estimates which were unavoidable. But today, there is no longer any excuse for similar divergences.

The budget is generally regarded as a credible piece of work, certainly an improvement on last year. The official view of the office of the commissioner-general is quoted as: "The budget is within the limits prescribed by the League of Nations, the revenues anticipated appear satisfactory." This, by omission, leaves open to conjecture the item of expenditure.

The Austrian Government claims investments of a productive character running up to more than 50,000,000 gold crowns; but it will be able to cover by its own revenues all except 10,700,000. All this amount they hope will be released from the League loan. The Austrian budget is drawn up in gross form; the League estimates and the reports of the commissioner-general are shown in net terms. In the former all items are included, many of which are not reported in the net budget. The items in the former appear on both sides of the budget.

Austria is divided internally into three monetary systems. There are the State, the provinces and the municipalities. Items are noted in the gross budget in which the State shares certain expenditures and receipts with the provinces and municipalities, while in the net budget only those figures pertaining strictly to the State are given. For this reason, the actual budget expenditures reach 73,000,000 gold crowns, and revenues at 62,300,000, the same as in the net budget.

An additional factor which contributes to make the Austrian budget somewhat puzzling for the average foreigner is that it is still recorded in paper crowns. Next year, it is written in schillings, the new currency valorization to be introduced in January, 1925. The schilling has a value of 100,000 crowns. It will simplify the budget.

Some of the items deserve attention on the expenditure side. Increase of salaries, for instance, is placed at 311,000,000 crowns (more than \$7,000,000). It has provoked curiosity. Actually, it is quite normal, and it is simply in keeping with the rise in prices generally. It lumps in a single sum all the increases which might have been spread through the various departmental budgets. It is covered by an increased yield of supplementary taxation.

There have been three important

increases of salaries in the spring of 1923, in December of the same year, and in June, 1924. The total increase in expenditures for the central administration is 1,500,000,000 crowns more than the amount estimated for 1924, and is 1,250,000,000 crowns more than the revenues returned to its department (a trillion crowns being approximately \$14,250,000). Railway expenditure is a cold deficit of 28,000,000,000 crowns. Posts and telegraphs offer an investment expenditure of 130,000,000,000 crowns.

On the revenue side the great item of monopolies supplies most of the funds with which to cover expenditures. The receipts from the tobacco monopoly alone are 250,000,000,000 crowns more than last year and permit a net revenue gain of 1,500,000,000 crowns. Revenues obtained from other sources are inconsiderable. This item practically cancels the large deficit of the central administration and leaves the railway deficit to be paid from other means. In other words, the amount of this railway deficit is almost exactly the 40,700,000 gold crowns which will be requested from the commissioner-general.

The budget shows one thing very clearly: the entire tenor of life is improving. Money is freer, people can pay more. The country is simply more wealthy. It is indicative of the general improvement throughout the length and breadth of the land.

FEWER CHILDREN  
IN JAPANESE MINES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19.—An investigation by the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs regarding children and young persons employed in mines during the period 1918-22 shows that there was a considerable decrease in the number of child workers after 1921. States Industrial and Labor Information.

The total number of male and female workers under 15 years of age decreased from 6035 in 1918 to 2849 in 1922, a fall of 53 per cent. In coal mines the percentage of decrease was 15; in metal mines, 27 per cent; for boys and 35 per cent for girls. The actual number of child workers in metal mines fell from more than 2500 to about 440.

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## Canadian Senate Abolition Proposed in British Columbia

Provincial Legislature to Debate Question—Returned Soldiers Play Part in Issue

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Discussion of Senate reform in the British Columbia Legislature has culminated in a resolution urging the complete abolition of the Upper Chamber of the Canadian Parliament. This resolution was framed by R. H. Neelands, a Labor member. Abolition of the Senate, Mr. Neelands explained, in introducing his resolution, is a plank in the platform of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

That the abolition resolution will carry is deemed doubtful. It is expected, however, that other members will move as an amendment that the Senate's powers be restricted.

A resolution along these lines moved by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, a Liberal, was withdrawn in order that returned-soldier members on both sides of the House might vote unanimously. Captain Mackenzie's resolution urged restriction of the Senate's powers in regard to returned-soldier legislation, but its sponsor invited other members to extend the scope of the proposal.

Conservative members, also returned soldiers, declined to support the resolution because, they said, it favored of party politics in that it followed the newly announced policy of the federal Liberal Party. As a compromise, and in order to vote with his fellow veterans, Captain Mackenzie agreed to another resolution which merely urges Parliament to reinstate the returned-soldier legislation previously rejected by the Senate.

With the returned soldier aspect of the question thus safely out of partisan discussion, the House is now concentrating its discussion on the Neelands resolution urging total abolition of the Senate.

## London Impressions

By HENRY STACE

WITH the reasonable part of its collective intellect London detects its fogs. They damage our buildings and everything that they contain represents wasted heat and energy, they cost us more than we can reckon in wasted time, interrupted trade and damaged clothing. We are doing what we can, and not quite without success, to get rid of them, or of that element in them which consists of unburned fuel: we even have a law under which individuals and firms can be fined for allowing black smoke to escape from their chimneys. We have every possible reason for disliking our fogs; but we are not exclusively rational folk. We know that London is famous for its fogs, if infamous is not the truer word; and we think of them with a secret and gloomy pride.

We smile, if a little grimly, when we discover that foreigners visiting us in the winter months are positively looking forward to a black fog as a strange and thrilling experience. We sympathize with their disappointment when a cold, still November day produces nothing worse than a damp, patchy, whitish-yellow mist, through which the houses, on the opposite side of the road, can be dimly seen, which hardly causes the traffic to slow down; and we are ready with helpful suggestions. We tell them the best places to find something like the London fog of the past, those deep brown eddies, chilly, stifling, sulphurous vapor which we used to call the London Particular. We are capable of arguing with provincial visitors from Manchester and the north who think that their fogs are better, or worse, than ours, and of trying to allude them with tales of the historic fogs of the past. We do not claim a monopoly, but we like to feel that we are pre-eminent. No city but London has ever been celebrated for its fogs; they have a color, an odor, even a taste that the true Londoner can recognize, and to return after absence abroad on a day of fog, to feel a kind of dismal satisfaction in finding our old city in one of her most characteristic and well-remembered moods.

But it must be admitted that our fogs, like other dubious glories of the good old days, are no longer what they were. There was no need in the old days for curious visitors in search of adventure to look for the thicker batches. One could reckon with certainty on at least half a dozen days in any ordinary winter on which, looking down from the top of a bus one saw, not the ground but a sea of impenetrable vapor; when vehicles slowed down from a trot to a walk, from a walk to a crawl, and from a crawl to a standstill; when to encounter a cab was to meet first the shadowy figure of a man bearing a hardly visible lantern, then a horse's head suspended in the vapor, then the man and his lantern having already vanished; the creature's hindquarters, and lastly the vehicle, of which only the patch nearest to one's eyes was visible; when it was possible to wander round Piccadilly Circus for an hour without

being able to find the particular exit one wanted, unless one were lucky enough to come upon a friendly policeman safely anchored at the corner. Those were the times when every domestic hearth, every shop and every office vied with the factories and the underground railways in belching forth clouds of gas, tar, sulphur and crude carbon, so that even in brisk winter weather when the fog could not collect, London seen from the neighboring heights was visible dimly through a bluish haze. In those days, when there was fog, Londoners used to compare notes with a gloomy pride, capping one tale of adventure with another, and each striving for the honor of proving that nowhere had the fog been quite so dense as in the particular neighborhood where he had spent the day.

Even today we can at least show as good a fog as any of our rivals, but we no longer have the tales with any hope of being believed, of business men trying to find their homes and landing in remote suburbs which they have never seen before, or of policemen marooned on the beach for a week because their reliefs cannot find them. But even today the fog can play its tricks. Its coming is capricious and before these words are printed it may have perpetrated some new frolic, but at the moment of writing the most memorable of its recent appearances is the occasion of last year's general election.

The crowds in the streets that night were thickened just at the hour when they usually clear, the newspapers, the transport enterprises, the big stores, and the restaurants having vied with each other in efforts to persuade the public to make a gala night of it. Dense streams began to pour along the main west end thoroughfares, and toward 10 o'clock these streams coagulated into groups at the various points in Trafalgar Square, outside the Selfridge Building in Oxford Street, and elsewhere, where the results of the election were to be displayed as they came in.

Meanwhile, unknown to London, the fog had been gathering all day in the southwestern suburbs, like an army concentrating for an assault. By half-past nine its vanguard was already creeping across Hyde Park, borne by a light southerly breeze; and at 10 o'clock, just as the first announcement was being displayed on the great illuminated screen outside Selfridge's store, it came rolling down Oxford Street. Its foremost waves at least were as dense as ever in the good old days; they broke in massive billows against the great illuminated stone facade of the store, blotting out the lights, hiding the screen, and disorganizing all the arrangements for informing and entertaining the crowds.

Rarely has a London fog arrived with such peculiar aptness, or been so welcomed. Our general election of last year was a confused, uncertain business, and before any of the results were known, there was a suspicion that something had gone wrong with the calculations of the party managers. Fog symbolized the state of the intelligence of the public, and the fog of the poll was a dilly circus for an hour without

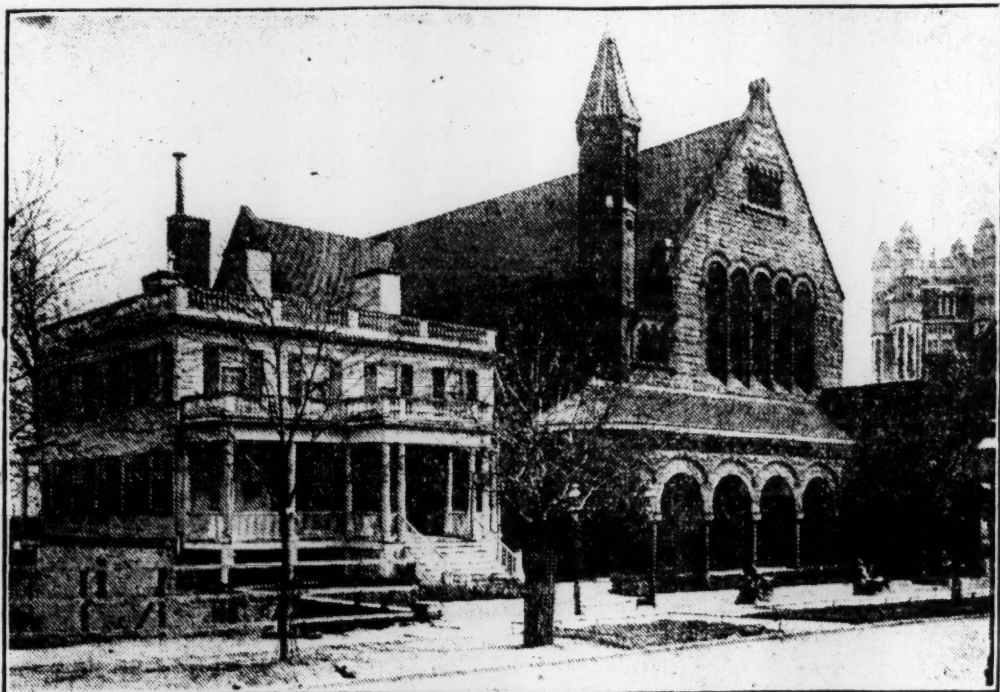
the people at home but just in time to disorganize the traffic, to set the crowds jostling and feeling their way on the pavements and to smother all the elaborate plans for a night's amusement, London's incalculable sense of humor inspired the crowds to greet it not with groans, but with roars of laughter, as though it was an old friend which had risen to the occasion with a gigantic and peculiarly appropriate practical joke.

Washington.—The State Department is advised by the Rumanian Legation that Ira Nelson Morris, formerly American Minister to Sweden, has been appointed Rumanian Consul at Chicago.

## Hamilton's Country Home to Become Historical Museum

New York Special Correspondence—ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S home, built in 1801, has just been rescued from growing obscurity by an anonymous benefactor who has purchased the property for \$50,000 and presented it to the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society. For the last 35 years the Grange has belonged to St. Luke's Episcopal Parish and has stood next

door to the church on Convent Avenue and 141st Street where it has served as rectory and parish house. The society now plans to convert the house into an Alexander Hamilton museum and has appointed a committee, two members of which are descendants, Mary Schuyler Hamilton and Louisa Lee Schuyler, to supervise the collection of Hamilton mementoes. Dr. George Frederick Kunz, president of the society, has



Hamilton Grange, Built in 1801, Long the Property of St. Luke's Episcopal Parish, Recently Presented to the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society.

## BRITISH TRADE WITH ESTONIA INCREASES

German Goods Fall Into Disfavor as Prices Rise

TALLINN, Estonia, Nov. 13.—The total value of Estonian imports in 1923 amounted to 9,332,000,000 Estonian marks, of which goods 19.7 per cent of the total were supplied by the United Kingdom. In that year practically the whole of the coal and footwear imported by Estonia came from England, most of the herrings (64 per cent), half the imported cotton (51.9 per cent), and 44 per cent of the imported wool.

Furthermore, Great Britain absorbed about 34 per cent of the total Estonian exports, which amounted altogether to 4,224,000,000 marks. Estonia's most important exports in 1923 were flax, 1,085,000,000 marks; timber and wood, 1,338,000,000 marks; paper, 581,000,000 marks; and butter, 552,000,000 marks. Cotton and cotton goods valued at 1,814,000,000 marks held the premier position among imports, followed by machinery, 786,000,000 marks, and sugar, 501,000,000 marks.

For the last three years Germany has held the first place among the countries exporting to Estonia, which is explained by the fact that the German traders were already before the war familiar with the trading conditions in Estonia. On the other hand, the depreciation in value of the German mark enabled Germany to supply goods comparatively cheaper than other countries.

But with the changes in the international position of Germany, the prices of her manufactures have gone up, and English goods have been able to compete successfully, with the result that Germany as a supplier has fallen away in favor of Great Britain.

UTILITY STOCK DIVIDEND  
A stock dividend of 80 per cent has been declared on the common stock of the Pacific Lighting Corporation, subject to the approval of the state corporation commissioner of California, payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Nov. 28. The corporation owns all the common stock of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company.

## MORE FOODSTUFFS FACTORIES ARE RECOMMENDED IN MEXICO

Yearly Imports Are Pointed to by Mexican Commercial Agent in San Francisco as Evidence of Demand—Rope and Cordage Manufacture Also Urged

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Francisco Suastegui, Mexican commercial agent in San Francisco, has submitted a lengthy report advocating establishment in Mexico of more factories for the manufacture and preservation of articles of food. Nearly imports of foodstuffs of this type are pointed to as evidence of demand.

Señor Suastegui points out that canned and cured meats and sausages imported annually have a total value of \$1,500,000; sardines, oysters and shellfish, \$812,000; case eggs, \$4,000,000; canned milk, butter, cheese and fresh milk, \$2,000,000; industrial and edible tallow, \$550,000; lard, 400,000 pounds a year, worth \$11,250,000; canned vegetables and fruits, \$546,000; raisins and other dried fruits, \$622,000. Señor Suastegui takes his figures from statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.

The commercial agent suggests the extensive manufacture in Mexico of rope and cordage from the vast acreage in the northern Mexican states of hule de palma, pita and lechuguilla, native fiber plants, only a small tonnage of which is utilized at present. He says that practically all the binding twine used by wheat harvesters in the United States and Canada is made from Yucatan and Campeche sisal-hemp, but that this product could be made to return

much larger benefits to Mexico if its domestic manufacture could be fostered.

The report mentions the possibilities of orange growing for export, noting the production of citrus fruits in the states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Veracruz and Sonora, which for several years has been barred from entering the United States except in bond for immediate crossing to Canada. He says that California's growing and packing methods would transform Mexico's orange industry, now in its infancy. Pineapple packing plants are advocated by the agent for the coast states.

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Engraving Cards for Every Occasion  
Gifts—Pictures  
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OUR GIFT SHOP  
68 West 47th St., 66 West 51st St.

LOWER YELLOW CAR FARES  
NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Yellow Taxi Corporation has reduced rates to 15 cents for the first quarter of a mile, and 10 cents for each half-mile thereafter to anywhere in the city for one to five persons. New rate is a reduction of about 25 per cent effective Nov. 1. President Metzger said the meter on every one of the 1750 cabs would be adjusted to the new fare by that time.

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## A lamp event of major interest

Metal lamps, in new and original designs of unusual artistic merit, and of

exceptionally fine workmanship. Such high quality lamps are rarely offered at prices so low.

**Junior lamps, 27.50**  
with shades.

Shade of pleated georgette over silk. The style sketched has medallion of French hand-made flowers. Antique gold braid; base finished in antique gold leaf with wine red enamel inlay. Cast brass finial.

**Bridge lamps, 33.50**  
with shades.

Shade of pleated georgette, silk lined. Antique gold open-work galloon hand top and bottom. Medallion of hand-made French flowers. Base finished in antique gold and black. Crystal finial.

**Junior lamps, 19.75**  
with shades.

Shade of georgette over stretched silk lining. Two-tone potted rucking top and bottom. Assorted colors. Silk pull cords to match. Base finished in antique gold leaf. Cast brass finial.

**Bridge lamps, 17.50**  
with shades.

Shade of shirred georgette, silk lined. Two-tone potted rucking top and bottom. Assorted colors. Base finished in antique gold leaf. Swivel adjustment.

## RHINE-DANUBE CANAL BY 1930

Great War Awakened Central Europe to Exploitation of Waterway

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Previous to the war, the Danube was the stepchild among the international waterways. Although together with its tributaries, the great river has a navigable channel of over 2500 miles, it in those days transported cargoes only to the amount of 15,000 tons a year, while the Rhine bravely carried its 100,000,000 tons every year.

It was the Great War that really opened the eyes of Central Europe to the unexploited possibilities of the Danube as a waterway. During the war the railways of Central Europe were so occupied with the transport of troops and war material that the goods traffic was to a great extent forced to take to the rivers and canals. Especially was this so in the case of the goods traffic between Germany and the Balkan States.

According to an article in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, the ordinary traffic passing through the Iron Gate in 1916, 1917 and 1918 rose to three times as much as it had been during the best years before the war. It was then that the old project of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal came to be visualized in its true proportions, and as soon as Germany began to recover from the effects of the war, the plan was taken up afresh.

In 1921 the Rhine-Main-Danube Company, Ltd., was formed, with its headquarters at Munich. This company is what is known in Germany as a "mixed enterprise," that is to say, it is financed partly by the Reich, partly by the various federal states, partly by a number of cities interested, and partly by various German industrial interests and by the big German banks.

It is expected that the canal will be ready by 1930 and the promoters of the great work hope that from the very outset the traffic will amount to some 4,500,000 tons a year. According to careful calculations, the traffic going from the Rhine to the Danube ought to be fully equal to that coming from the Danube to the Rhine. Optimists think that in six or seven years time there will be a lively traffic going on via this canal between the North Sea and the Black Sea and that not only Central Europe proper, but all the Balkan States, with the exception of Greece, will make use of this channel for their trade.

Many features of the house have remained unchanged. Some have been restored, such as the wall paper and the white-painted woodwork of colonial days. The general effect has been somewhat altered by turning the front of the house to the side and introducing a few modern touches in the reconstruction of the front porch. But the interior with its two great fireplaces the door opening down to the lock, the two famous corners, Hamilton's study at the rear of the first floor, and the attic—is much as it was 123 years ago.

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Unusual Christmas Cards  
Engraving Cards for Every Occasion  
Gifts—Pictures  
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Bennett Bros.  
Modernize Wedding Rings Without Injuring the Original Inscription.  
Original Gold Ring  
Platinum Shell  
Finished Ring  
Covered with Platinum

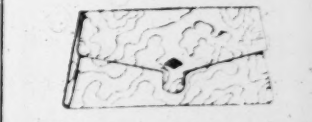
Your wedding ring re-shaped and beautifully hand carved—\$2.50 to \$5.00. Engraved in Solid Platinum and hand carved, only \$14 up. A modernized wedding ring harmonizes with other beautiful jewelry.

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at Cortlandt St.  
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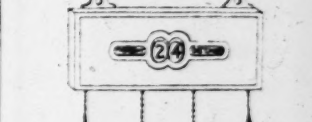
Christmas when you least expect it, comes with those little perplexities that seem inseparable from a Happy Christmas.

"Cross" Envelope Purse



Of attractive broadtail moire silk, in black, blue or brown. Handle at back. Fitted with attached change purse and mirror. Various ornament mounted on flap. 9 1/2 inches long. \$11.50

"Cross" Calendar



For office or home use—hangs on wall. A perpetual calendar, with chains to register day, date and month. Nickel frames with inserts of morocco leather, red, green, blue, purple or black. Tan pigskin. \$10.00

"Cross" Gift Catalogue sent upon request

"Cross" Travelling Bag



—sturdily built to withstand more than the ordinary amount of wear. Black or brown walrus, leather lined. 18 and 20 in. Specially priced \$22—\$23

Wardrobe Suit Case



—built like a trunk. This Hartman wardrobe suit case is easily carried. Strongly constructed of durable fibre. 32x21x7 1/2 in. \$30.00

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—light weight, easily portable. Legs fold and table may be tucked away in a small space. Of Chinese red or yellow enamel wood with washable leatherette top, attractively decorated with hand-painted designs. \$13.75

Christmas Greeting Cards—that express your good taste and your good wishes. Many unusual and attractive designs. 5c to \$3.00 each

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Here you will find innumerable styles, each one a beauty. Large, 24 inch high, lamp shade, bronze and silver, complete with silk pull. \$39.00

All lamps lighted to give actual effect.

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Women are finding it increasingly hard to buy high shoes because so many stores no longer have them in stock.

But Coward carries women's high shoes in probably the greatest variety to be found in New York. Not only do we carry all the old time favorites but also the latest styles in Oxfords and plain and fancy pumps for dress, business or everyday wear.

Coward High Shoes for women come in an unusually wide range of sizes and widths. Many have Arch Support.

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James S. Coward  
270 Greenwich St., N. Y., (Near Warren St.)  
"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"  
Store Hours: 8.30 to 5.30



## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK SHOW TO BE HOST TO PRESIDENT

Mr. Coolidge Will Attend Silver Jubilee Exposition—  
Boys' and Girls' Clubs Winners to Parade—Cattle  
Entries From Many Lands Break All Records

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The finest products of the farm to be garnered from the North American Continent are assembled here for the opening of the International Live-Stock Exposition and the International Grain and Hay Show. The event is memorable in agriculture, for not only is this the live-stock show's silver jubilee, but it has attracted the first President so to honor agriculture.

When President Coolidge comes next Thursday, on his first trip west since taking up his abode in the White House, Boys and Girls clubs winners of the Nation will parade in his honor.

There are more entries in this year's live-stock show than ever before in its history," said B. H. Heide, its manager, in an interview. "The quality, I am told by men who have inspected it, is superior to anything ever exhibited here or on any other continent. This is indeed the biggest live-stock show ever held anywhere."

### Canadian Special Awards

Canada is strong this year, particularly in horses. The Prince of Wales is showing four shorthorns from his ranch near Calgary, Alberta. Sheep imported from New Zealand and Australia are exhibited by King Brothers of Laramie, Wyo. Hereford cattle will be judged by an expert from the Argentine. Scotland sends three judges, who will judge shorthorn cattle, shropshire sheep and all steers of all breeds. The honor of selecting the Grand Champion Steer falls to Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, whose father judged steers in the third Chicago show more than 20 years ago.

Canada is making a very strong bid in the International Grain and Hay Show. It has sent more entries than ever before, and is very strong in the wheat class, particularly hard red spring wheat. The Canadian Government and some of the boards of trade are putting up liberal special awards to such an extent that if, for instance, a Canadian should win first in the hard red spring wheat, and that should turn out to be champion of the show, he would win valuable Canadian prizes.

This grain show, which is the largest in the world, has brought entries from almost every state in the Union, from six Canadian provinces and from South America. It represents just under 5000 entries. The quality of the corn exhibits is no better than last year, owing to the unfavorable season, but the grain entries are more numerous and of the highest standard. In the judgment of officials of the show.

### South African Entries

South Africa's 16 entries supply a novelty. It is related that a Transvaal farmer got hold of the premium list a year ago, and sent an entry for last year's show, which, however, arrived too late. This year he tried again, sending an exhibit from one of the South African corn shows. Some is corn grown from seed originally coming from the

United States and some is corn developed in South Africa.

A model of Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon has been put up on the showgrounds here, adjacent to the stockyards, and called the "Meat Shop." It is explained by representatives of the live-stock exposition that Shakespeare's father was a butcher, and part of his home housed his butcher shop. The edifice is in charge of the National Live-Stock and Meat Board.

By Act of Congress the Federal Department of Agriculture is giving medals commemorating the twenty-fifth exposition to winners in the live-stock classes.

### WILSON FOUNDATION WINNER IS SELECTED

\$25,000 Peace Award to Be  
Announced Soon

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation's Jury of Award, meeting at Boston, has decided to grant its first annual prize of \$25,000 for "meritorious service of a public character tending to the establishment of peace through justice." Norman H. Davis, president of the foundation, is expected to announce the name of the winner next week.

The 1924 award will inaugurate the work of the foundation founded two years ago by public subscription in recognition of the President "who furthered the cause of human freedom and was instrumental in pointing out effective methods for the co-operation of the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world."

Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, is chairman of the jury of award which, from nominations reported to have been received from all over the world, chose the brand of meritorious service to be awarded and the winner of the \$25,000.

Under the foundation by-laws there are four classes of "meritorious service of a public character"—devoted to the establishment of peace through justice, to democracy, to public welfare and to liberal thought.

### NEW JERSEY COAST RUMRUNNING STOPS

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Rumrunning has practically disappeared from the Atlantic Coast in the neighborhood of the Highlands, according to advices received here. About a year ago newspaper correspondents found the Highlands a busy place. Hundreds of cases of liquor were landed—some in broad daylight. In nearby shipyards speedy rumchasers were being built for the "industry." Activities of the coast guard, coupled with the vigilance of the county prosecutor's office, state police and federal officers are putting to an end the rumrunning industry in that section. Runs to the "row" are few and far between.

## Washington Observations

Washington, Nov. 29. YES of the country will be turned in the direction of Connecticut on Dec. 16 when that state elects a successor to Frank B. Brandegee. It will be the first out-and-out League of Nations contest since 1920. Hamilton Holt (D.), who opposes Hiram A. Bingham (R.), Governor-elect, is as dyed-in-the-wool a covenanter as there is in the United States. At the Democratic national convention in June, he appealed passionately for a straight pro-League plank in the platform. Connecticut long has ranked as a doubtful state, both in local and national elections. Grover Cleveland carried it in 1884 and 1892, and Woodrow Wilson in 1912. Except in Republican landslide years, Democratic candidates for governor and United States Senator have always given Republican opponents close runs. In recent municipal elections Democratic mayors were elected all over the state. President Coolidge swept Connecticut by nearly 120,000 majority on Nov. 4. But the party will take no risks, and George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican electoral campaign committee, will assume personal command of the fight to hold the Brandegee seat.

John Hays Hammond, recently returned to Washington from Europe, had long talks with Stanley Baldwin, then on the eve of resuming the British premiership. The American mining engineer is convinced that Mr. Baldwin and President Coolidge see eye to eye on a variety of outstanding questions. Mr. Baldwin is a cousin of Rudyard Kipling, at whose home Mr. Hammond met the conservative leader. The American has enjoyed the intimate friendship of Mr. Kipling since Mr. Hammond was a collaborator with Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. The original manuscript of Kipling's "The White Man's Burden" hangs in Mr. Hammond's picturesque study in Washington.

The Illinois League of Women Voters, a state branch of the national organization, wants to X-ray "the attitude of the family toward expenditures." It has sent out a questionnaire which includes such questions as this:

"What is the husband's attitude toward the expenditures he makes, i. e., does he think he is spending his own money, or does he realize that the wife has a joint interest in it with him?"

As if the Illinois Women Leaguers didn't think there is enough dynamite in that poser, they want to know "how does the husband feel towards what the wife spends?" The objective of the referendum is to arrive at a "basis of division" of household income.

When Mrs. Coolidge was teaching school at Northampton, Mass., she

became a rapid operator on the typewriter. The accomplishment is still with her. Now and then she dashes off a personal note on the machine which her secretary uses. One of these recently had the following postscript:

"Please don't think this is a fair sample of White House stenography. I wrote this myself!"

Santiago de Cuba will be the scene on December 14, of the unveiling of a bust of Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders). President Zayas, of Cuba, will attend the ceremony with members of his cabinet; General Enoch H. Crowder, American Ambassador at Havana, will represent the United States; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, "T. R.'s" sister, will be present on behalf of the Roosevelt family, and the Navy Department will send the cruiser Galveston. The bust, chiseled by James Earle Fraser, is set against a granite background designed by Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial.

Jesse H. Jones, of Texas, chairman of the finance committee of the late Democratic campaign organization, has sent out an S. O. S. for \$300,000, the sum of the Davis-Bryan deficit. "I appeal to you again," says Mr. Jones to the Democratic faithful, "offering nothing but the opportunity and privilege of helping to pay your party out of debt. We have spent money and incurred debts to the amount approximately of \$1,100,000, and have collected about \$800,000." Political observers believe that control of the Democratic party during the next four years may pass to the Moses who leads the national committee out of financial darkness.

### ROOSEVELT HOUSE VISITED BY STUDENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A party of 75 students of 19 nationalities from International House attended a special program arranged for them at Roosevelt House by the Roosevelt Memorial Association. The largest representation in the party was made up of Chinese students who were particularly interested in President Roosevelt because of his action in returning the Boxer indemnity, which made it possible for many of them to study here.

The other countries represented in the party included Japan, France, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Armenia, Greece, India, Chile, Mexico, Denmark, England, Gold Coast of Africa, Sierra Leone, Philippines, Bulgaria, Austria, Norway and Porto Rico. The party was led by one of the International House secretaries, K. P. Damlamian of Armenia.

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#### Asuede Leather Blouse

An ideal out-of-doors jacket and just now very smart for general sports wear. Price, \$12.25; in high colors, \$15.75; with jacquard knit trimmings, \$21.50 (Second Floor)

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#### A Distinctive Sweater

The Fair Isle designs have a permanent and always-smart charm, especially in beautiful wool-knit models. Slip-over styles in a variety of attractive sports colorings, \$16.75 & 18.75 (Second Floor)

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#### A Smart Raincoat

For the young person, the gay, yellow-slicker is the smart thing, \$5.50. Next in favor are brilliantly colored coats of transparent oiled silk, flattering to a rainy day, \$22.50. (Third Floor)

### The Always Welcome Gift

#### A Beautiful Shawl

Gorgeous Spanish Shawls with embroideries exquisite enough to make them heirlooms, \$75.00 to \$650.00. Venetian Shawls, delicately colored, also charming for evening, \$35.00. (Third Floor)

### A Christmas Choice in

#### A Fine Fur Neckpiece

Silver Fox is, of course, the most luxurious, \$275.00 to \$950.00, while Pointed Fox is the next choice of the well-dressed woman, \$65.00 to \$110.00. Always favored is the regal sable, \$75.00 to \$875.00. (Third Floor)

### For Monday

## A Special Offering of Silk Lingerie

In a quality of Crepe de Chine and Crepe Satin  
Exceptional at each price

Nightrobes . . . . .	\$7.95
Chemises . . . . .	3.95
Bloomers, Crepe de Chine . . . . .	3.95

A remarkable quality of material and very lovely laces and ribbons so that the real value is a great deal more.

One Tailored Style of crepe de Chine with filet lace, flesh-color. Two Lace-trimmed styles of crepe satin, in coral, peach, Nile, orchid and flesh-color.

Each item appropriate for a gift

(Second Floor)

### For Monday

## A Special Purchase of Madeira Linens

At Phenomenally Low Prices

In most instances, fully one-third below regular price, in a fine quality of linen, the embroidery exquisite in workmanship and design.

Thirteen-piece Luncheon Sets . . . . .	\$4.85
45-inch Cloths . . . . .	6.85
54-inch Cloths . . . . .	7.85
Napkins, box of six . . . . .	3.90

A most unusual opportunity for gift shoppers

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### Both Practical and Delightful

#### A Quilted Silk Robe

Very light and dainty but warm because of the lambs' wool lining. In peach, orchid and blue with lace and tucked net for trimming. Price \$19.85.

(Second Floor)

### Fashionable but Practical

#### Chiffon Hose, \$2.15

Dependable for wear; at the same time it is sheer, fine and beautifully woven. In the favored colors for day and evening, \$2.15. Three pairs for \$6.30.

(First Floor)



## WESTERN NATIONS FEDERATE IN BIG INTELLECTUAL UNION

Twelve European Countries Represented in New Movement, Which Aims at the Promotion of Greater International Amity

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—A new movement of great interest was brought prominently to our attention the other evening when we were guests of the "Union Intellectuelle Française," which received intellectual unions from various other countries.

An international federation of these unions has been formed, and Prince Charles de Rohan is secretary-general of the organization. There is a permanent committee of five members: Emile Borel, Dr. Gilbert Murray, Hans Driesch, Federico Enriquez, and Gonzague de Reynold.

Among those who were present at the dinner, over which Paul Painlevé presided, were the Comtesse Eugène d'Harcourt, the president of the French Section, Mme. Curie, Professor Langvin, Mme. Hélène Vacaresco, Kurt Wolff, the German delegate, Count von Thun, the Austrian delegate, N. Painlevé expressed pleasure at the attempt to unite the most distinguished representatives of the world of letters and of arts. He declared that this intellectual union would help to diminish hatred and to bring about a new era of peace. If the frontiers were opened wide to the flow of thought and the exchange of just and generous ideas, peace would be assured.

### Nine Nations Represented

There are at present nine nations directly represented: France, Austria, Italy, England, Switzerland, Portugal, Belgium, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Three other nations have promised their support: Sweden, Holland, and Spain. Thus the movement can already count the adhesion of 12 western nations. It will work in close association with the League of Nations, but are, of course, entirely independent as an organization.

As Emile Borel happily pointed out, history teaches us that the great political and social movements are only durable if they have been preceded by intellectual movements. If the French Revolution opened for France and for Europe a new political order of things, it is to the philosophers of the eighteenth century that the initial credit must go. Whatever one may think of the Socialist movement of today, it certainly owes its large place in European politics to the fact that it is the product of the theories of men like Karl Marx and Prudhomme. The political unity of Germany and of Italy which were effected in the nineteenth century, were only rendered possible by the preliminary intellectual unity of those countries.

Those who are interested in the European intellectual union believe that it is upon the co-operation of

Europe's intellectuals that a stable political system must be constructed. Nobody is inclined to minimize the difficulties. There is, first of all, the diversity of languages and, indeed, of culture. There are totally different political conceptions in this and that country. There are divergences owing to the national spirit; there are divergences between the various political parties inside each nation; there are intellectual divergences between artists, savants, historians, philosophers, and poets. The task of unification is, therefore, by no means simple.

### Attempt to Find Common Ground

That there should be this attempt to break down the barriers and find common ground, is due above all to Prince Charles de Rohan, who, nearly two years ago undertook to bring the representatives of thought in Europe together. His object was to bring men who were divided by nationality, by politics, by intellectual preoccupations, that there was a superior plane on which they could meet and try to understand each other.

What practical results may immediately come from this effort of reciprocal comprehension are not of great importance to the Union. It is felt that sooner or later the opening of windows must produce excellent results. Hitherto the tendency has been for the intellectuals of Europe to isolate themselves, to live in watertight compartments. The federation obviously cannot pursue any political aim—except that of creating a veritable European spirit. The moment it is sought to give the federation a political direction, it is felt that there will be cleavages. While it will endeavor to live in good relations with all international organizations, political or religious, Socialist, Catholic, or Radical, its purpose is simply that of intellectual co-ordination.

There already exist other bodies which have more limited objects. There is, for example, the International Association of Writers; there are societies which strive to bring about a better understanding between France and England, between France and Poland, and so forth. But the Federation of Intellectual Unions is broader in its scope.

Its organization is exceedingly simple and supple. There is a central secretariat and there are in each country separate groups which will establish personal relations between the intellectuals of Europe.

It remains to be seen whether the movement is premature or not. Certainly, to judge by the declarations that have been made on behalf of a number of countries, the optimists are right. In any case, the experiment will be watched with great sympathy and interest.

## Progress in the Churches

Official representatives of 28 communities are to attend the fourth quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 3 to 9. Each session has marked an important stage in the development of Christian co-operation in America. This fourth meeting, Christian leaders declare, has even more than ordinary significance because of the solid progress made during the last four years and the importance of consolidating these gains and further developing the interdenominational movement in such a way as to command the full loyalty and support of the churches.

Announcement by the commission in charge of the celebration of the centenary of the American Unitarian Association next May, that arrangements were being completed for an exchange during the winter and spring of distinguished British and American Unitarian ministers, is followed by information that reveals the extensive program developed under the direction of Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association.

The commission, of which the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote is executive secretary, has been at work a year and a half. Mr. Foote went abroad last spring to make preliminary arrangements for visits to the United States and Canada of leading liberals of Great Britain and the Continent. He also outlined to the leaders abroad

the possibility of sending at least one prominent American liberal to England, and for a large party of delegates to the celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association in London and the meetings of the International Congress of Religious Liberals in Cologne.

Those coming from England, as announced by Mr. Foote, are the Rev. John C. Ballantyne and the Rev. Lawrence Redfern of Liverpool, the Rev. R. Nichol Cross of London, the Rev. J. Cyril Flower of Cambridge, and the Rev. Alfred Hall of Sheffield. All except the Rev. Mr. Redfern are making their first trip to America.

Merging of the Chicago Commission on Religious Education and the Sunday School Association in the new council of religious education as a department of the Chicago Church Federation is one of the most far-reaching accomplishments by the Protestant churches of that city in working together and learning to speak with a common voice to federal, state and local governments. The purpose of the new council of religious education, it is explained,

is to carry on all interdenominational activities in the field of religious education and to articulate it properly with the other fields of activity which concern every church in Chicago. It is expected to "prevent overlooking, overlapping, competition and inefficiency, and command the respect of the press, the business world and the general public."

More than 1000 Presbyterian leaders, both ministers and laymen, from all parts of the United States, are to attend the National Presbyterian Conference to be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Dec. 9 to 12. The purposes of the conference are to inspire the entire communion membership of 1,500,000 and to inform it as to methods and plans of work.

The Presbyterian boards and general council staff are to attend with their leading secretaries and workers in order to present concretely the work that is being done and the need that now exists, and general council representatives will speak on "Stewardship and Every Member Mobilization" and offer methods of organized church work that will be of great assistance to the 10,000 pastors and congregations.

Picture posters comprise a new service of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. The Rev. E. T. Tallmadge Root, executive secretary, announces a supply of such posters, 22 inches by 21 inches, bearing a striking illustration of the church in the world standing above a village of church spires saying: "God bless the churches and blessed be God, who in this our great trial giveth us the churches."

"The most serious problems facing Protestantism is its shortage of adequately trained ministerial leadership," according to the report of Dr. D. D. Forsyth, corresponding secretary of the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist-Episcopal Church recently at its annual meeting in Philadelphia.

"Our trouble," the report said, "is that we have been extending our field faster than we have recruited a trained ministerial force. As one result of this process a minister is sent to serve a very much larger field than it is possible for him to serve well. . . . There is no matter facing Protestantism in the homeland which should have more serious and sympathetic consideration than a basis of co-operation among all those related to the home mission task."

"The problem itself is enormous. It involves work on the frontier; work among foreign-speaking people who constitute one-third of our population; the adjustment of the program of the church to changes in population from country to city, or from the south to the north, as well as a gospel ministry to the industrial groups in mines, mills and factories. . . . We are in fact, as yet, only touching the fringes of our task in America, and we have not yet caught the vision of home mission service in its full meaning."

Bishop Arthur C. Headlam of Gloucester, England, is to be the principal speaker at a Union Ministers' meeting held under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. This conference on Dec. 1 will be the second of the season in the city.

Protestant churches of Manchester, N. H., recently devoted a week to a consideration of "Christianity and the World." Union meetings in the churches and in various public auditoriums were conducted to promote a program of religious education that would reach the entire community.

A series of lectures on "How to Enjoy the Bible," by Prof. T. G. Soares, is the feature of an extension course under the auspices of the divinity school of the University of Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, a missionary in the Punjab Mission in India for more than 40 years, who has just been elected president of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, succeeding the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, is a lecturer on missions at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was formerly president of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, India.

## SUNSET STORIES

Teddy Kit

TEDDY KIT sat on the barnyard walk, looking his chops. "That's the sort of supper I like," his purr seemed to say. "It's nice of Phoebe Girl to bring my milk and bread before she has her supper. I'll have to hurry and wash up so we can have our game of tag."

Teddy Kit took up his red washcloth and scrubbed his pink nose and face. Then he brushed his black and white coat. "Me-ow, how sleepy I feel!" he yawned for a nap before Phoebe Girl finishes her supper. "So with a drowsy nod Teddy Kit curled up for a cat-nap."

Teddy Kit heard only faintly the spread of the Screech Owl's wings in the trees above, but his nap was disturbed by the next door neighbors who came up the walk. Teddy Kit chuckled for the visit of Neighbor Smith and his wife meant a longer game of tag for him and Phoebe Girl.

With the first glimpse of Phoebe Girl, Teddy Kit bounded away with a whisk of his tail and before he could get half-way down the walk, he was in an oak tree.

When Teddy Kit saw that Phoebe Girl could not climb as well as he could, he went to the ground on a branch of the oak. Then Phoebe Girl gave him a merry chase across the yard, and when she caught him she cried, "Tag, you're it."

Around and around trees and bushes went Phoebe Girl with Teddy Kit scampering after. Soon he jumped up on her chubby legs and she patted him and pulled him into her arms.

"Me-ow, me-ow," he cried as if to say, "Tag, you're it, Phoebe Girl." Then she put him down and scampered after him again.

As she ran into the front yard, Phoebe Girl bumped into Neighbor Smith and his wife, who had spent a pleasant evening, and were going home. "Oh, excuse me and Teddy Kit," said the surprised little girl who had now lost sight of her pet.

Neighbor Smith caught the little blue-jumpered girl in his arms and he and Mrs. Smith hugged and kissed her and bade her good night.

At that moment Teddy Kit came scampering back around the house. He saw the neighbors giving Phoebe Girl a good-night kiss, and he thought he would tag along with

them and maybe they would give him a good-night kiss, too.

In and out of the shrubbery along the walk ran Teddy Kit. He pecked out of his hiding places, but Neighbor and Mrs. Smith walked briskly homeward in the dusk. If they saw Teddy Kit, they did not pay any attention to him.

Then he scampered back to the

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Mr. Simpson called me into the bed room this evening and wanted to know what I had done with his house-sippers—and he ended up by saying, "You got busy now and find them!"

Well, I didn't remember having taken them out of the closet but I decided to do as he said and look for them—I had been pretty busy lately, and I might have played with them and forgotten about it.

Of course, the first thing I did was to peep under the bed, then I looked in the sitting room, the hall way and behind the bed room door but I saw nothing of the sippers.

Suddenly the Boss poked his head out of the bath room door and said: "Hey, he—heres your sippers—you left them in the bath room."

Well that was a good joke on Mr. Simpson and he admitted his mistake and said that hereafter he wouldn't be in such a hurry to accuse me of misplacing his things.

## BERENGUER JAILING CAUSES NO TROUBLE

Talk of Resistance and Liberty Fizzles Out Without Action

MADRID, Nov. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Promises of serious political trouble on account of the manifestations of the old politicians have not been realized. After four days' deliberation the Directorate took its courage in both hands and sent the formidable Gen. Damasco Berenguer to six months' confinement.

The general complied very meekly with the order.

There were the usual arrests of young men at his departure and their cry of "Long Live Liberty" is not tolerated by the authorities. . . . and the whole affair has fizzled out in what can only be called true Spanish fashion. The political leaders who said the hour had come "to break the silence," "to be done with cowardice," "to stop talking, and to act," are still doing nothing.

Although there is discontent in the army over Berenguer's confinement, the Directorate seems powerful enough to control its own destiny. By the end of the year its evolution into a civil form should have taken place, although the plenary meetings of the official party, the Union Patriótica, have once again been postponed "until the Moroccan problem is solved."

A stop-gap civil ministry of men who have hitherto played no part in politics, presided over by Primo de Rivera, Admiral Magaz or Martinez Anido is at present the most likely solution. The function of this ministry would be to hold general elections, and an influential conservative group is already canvassing the advantages of the corporative vote.

**BULGARIA HAS BIG ROSE CROP**

SOFIA, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The rose harvest (for producing attar of roses) is much larger than last years, and is abundant for the purpose. The increase in some villages is 50 per cent, and in a few districts 100 per cent. The total crop is estimated at 6,000,000 kilograms of roses.

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## CANADIAN LIBERALS DEFEAT CONSERVATIVES

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—The Canadian Conservative Party was defeated in West Hastings by election, when Charles E. Hanna, Liberal, was successful over Guss Porter.

The byelection was the result of an accusation made by Mr. Porter in the House of Commons last session against James Murdock, Minister of Labor, to the effect that he had used official information for his own personal advantage. The charges were not sustained, and Mr. Porter resigned his seat.

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## PROGRESS OF ZIONISM FALLS SHORT OF HOPES ENTERTAINED

Extravagant Anticipation of Jewish Immigration at Rate of 50,000 Yearly Develops Into Actual Inflow of About 1000 Monthly

This is the first of a series of three authoritative articles, describing progress already achieved in the effort to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jewish race.

Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In 1908 Jewish colonization had already begun, and its effects were visible, though on a comparatively limited scale, both in the towns, where the Jews were becoming active competitors in business, and also in the rural areas, where the agricultural settlements administered by the Jewish Colonization Association stood out in marked and favorable contrast to their surroundings.

Up to the outbreak of the war, however, the Jews had almost everywhere been almost unopposed in their efforts to establish a national home, which, in the eyes of the British Government, was founded in 1897, had hardly begun to get under way. The Jews had also to contend with a Government which was corrupt and inefficient, but which accorded them at best a grudging toleration. It was not until November, 1917, that the whole situation was transformed by the issue of the Balfour declaration, which pledged the British Government to use its best endeavors to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish national home.

**Balfour Declaration**  
It is now seven years since the Balfour declaration was issued, in an atmosphere of intense excitement created by more than three years of war. The Jews, like the rest of the world, had been thrown off their balance, and were in no mood for sober reflection. Their sufferings, more especially in Eastern Europe, had been almost unendurable, and they reacted powerfully to a gesture of good will on the part of so great a power as the British Empire.

However cautiously the declaration may have been interpreted by the Zionist leaders, there can be no doubt that the Jewish masses were at first disposed to read into it more than it actually contained. The extravagant hopes entertained are hardly to be wondered at, when it is remembered that a leading member

of the British Cabinet, speaking in London at the end of 1917, declared that what Great Britain stood for was "Arabia for the Arabs, Armenia for the Armenians, and Judaea for the Jews." Even those who took a more sober view were disposed to exaggerate the economic possibilities of Palestine, and spoke freely of Jewish immigration at the rate of 50,000 or 60,000 a year.

**A Period of Disillusionment**  
The great expectations which were not unreasonably formed in the early days were not and could not be realized. When the war came to an end and the time arrived for the declaration to be carried into effect, there began a period of disillusionment, which was embittered by constant and growing friction between the Jews and the military administration maintained in Palestine from the end of 1917 to the middle of 1920.

The relief with which the Jews welcomed the arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner in July, 1920, passed rapidly into disappointment. Jewish morale was further impaired by the anti-Jewish riots of May, 1921, and by the weakness with which the situation was handled by the Government. Yet another adverse factor was the prolonged delay in the confirmation of the Palestine mandate, which left an opening for a steady and growing stream of hostile propaganda.

In spite of these setbacks, some progress had been made. Jewish immigrants were coming in at the rate of about 1000 a month. Considerable areas of land, especially in the Vale of Jezreel, had been acquired for Jewish colonization, and the Zionist Organization, to say nothing of other Jewish bodies and private individuals, was in a position to spend in Palestine not less than about £400,000 a year.

Zionist activities were on a vastly greater scale than before the war, but they fell far short of the hopes which were widely entertained in the glowing days of 1917.

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# Winter Brings Adventure to Guardians of the United States National Forests

THE great American out-of-doors has not been deprived by civilization of all its picturesque characters. The real Indian was forced to turn over his happy hunting grounds to the railroads that scattered cities along their paths. The typical cowboy has been driven off the great ranches by the barbed wire fences of the small farms. But Uncle Sam's vast natural forests still need the forest ranger.

These men, wearing uniforms of neutral green wool with dark bronze buttons, know what it is to spend a good share of their time camping in the woods. The pay is not great; the compensation is in the gratification of a passion for the great trees and the clean winds that whistled among the boughs, the untrammelled wilderness, the deep silences.

One ranger in Idaho lives almost altogether in a canoe, paddling his silent way along the shores of a big lake during the long months of summer and autumn. At night he camps alone beneath the stars.

Undoubtedly these bronzed, hardy rangers, used to life in the open under all conditions of weather, form one of the most interesting bodies of men ever brought together in the country. Former cowboys, many of them—men who work in the conviction that they are doing much for coming generations.

But, ideal life for the man of just the right temperament though it may be, it is not all play. The forest ranger must know his arithmetic; well. He must see that the growth of timber is not injured by injudicious cutting. He must select the trees to be cut and he must be able to scale the timber at the mill, to see that cutting in excess of contract is not being done. And always—always, night and day, there is a thing for which he must be waiting, watching, ready.

The forest is being swept by the fire monster! Its tongue of flame lashes to a height of 100 feet above the ground. Its hot breath climbs until the quiet of the autumn day is lapped into a roaring wind. Its appetite whetted by resin and turpentine, and its forked tongues flash out to span rivers and even lakes.

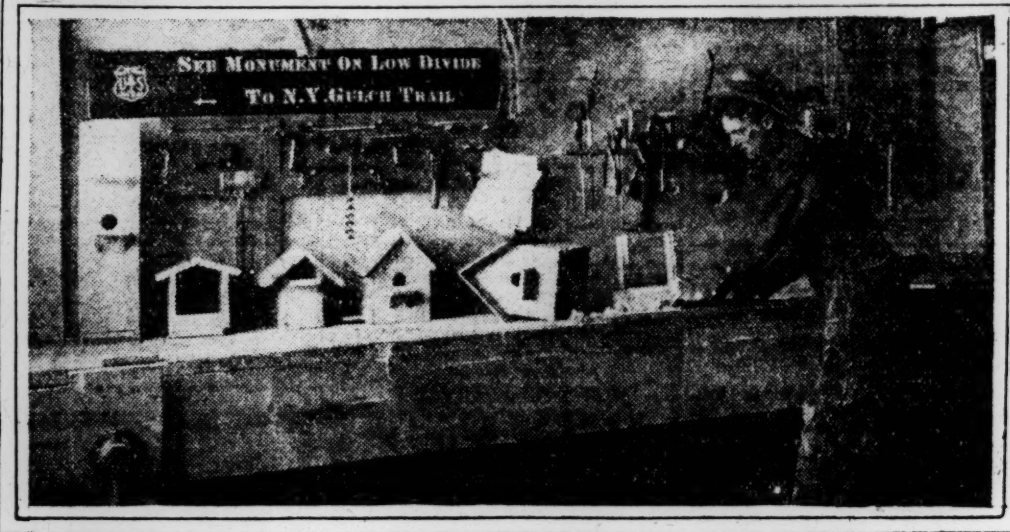
## Preventable Causes

On the fire rushes at a speed of 10 miles an hour, maintained and unabated for days at a time. And then—as far as the eye can see everything is burned. Not a scrap of green is left. The ground is covered with ashes, in places six inches deep. A lumber camp is found by a sidetrack and the trucks of a train that was burned. Not even the ashes of the lumber remain—the wind was so strong that they were blown away.

How do these fires start? The causes are many but almost all are preventable. The usual causes in the order of their frequency are: Railroad engines; lightning; careless campers; settlers burning brush to clear land for cultivation; logging engines and sawmills. The railroad's right of way is usually from 100 to 200 feet wide. In many places within the national forests the brush and debris has never been properly cleared up on the right of way after the large timber has been removed, and dry punk logs and debris form the most inflammable kind of material for ignition by a spark from the engine. Despite the improvement both in engines and spark arresters the railroads still hold first place as a cause of forest fires.

**Fire-fighting Strategy**  
The second cause of fires, and the only one which can be called non-preventable, is lightning. During dry seasons many electrical storms occur over mountain regions and set numerous small fires when lightning strikes a tree and starts a fire in the debris and humus on the ground below. If the storm is accompanied by rain there is, of course, little or no danger; but it is of these mountain electrical storms to be unaccompanied by rain.

Whatever its cause, the faintest pillar of smoke in the sky is the cry of alarm that calls the United States forest rangers of the national forests into action. And the role of the forest fighter is quite different from that of the city fireman. There is no clanging bell, no spectacular rush through busy streets. No applause comes to his ears as he makes his way, as best he can, to the scene of the fire. Arrived there, a hand-to-hand conflict with the fire is begun by the ranger and his comrades who have also reached the spot. Using kunyaches, coats, whatever there is at hand, the men try to beat the fire out. Dirt, if it is loose, is dug up and hurled upon the creeping foe. High trenches are dug ahead of the enemy in its direct line of march and the fight is made doggedly over the trenches. If these measures fail, a trench is dug some distance ahead of the fire, and the trees cut for a space 20 feet wide. Then a back fire is set near enough to the advancing fire for the back draft to



Upper Left: Ranger on Fire Patrol Duty, Making an Observation From Mt. Slick, Cabinet National Forest, Mont. Upper inset: Winter Work of Forest Officers. A Snowshoe Trip in Colorado National Forest.  
Upper Right: Ranger Scaling Logs at Head of Log Chute.  
Center Left: Rangers Counting Sheep.  
Lower Left: Winter Work of the Ranger, Making Bird Nest Boxes.  
Lower Right: Ranger and His Pack Animal on the Trail, Wallawa National Forest, Ore.

follow their individual fancy and the dictates of the temperature. They agree as to woolen underclothing, "liberty socks," and arctic. Since ski travel is warm work regardless of temperature, furs are seldom worn, even as caps. Cotton gloves, of which several pairs carry easily on the trail, are preferred to mittens, because they may be changed when they become wet, and later dried out before night fires.

Time was when park neighbors made complaint that they were unable to tell when they were encroaching upon the preserve. They asked with indignation if they were expected to carry theodolites, astronomical instruments, and books of logarithms to locate the boundary. "Hadden't an idea I was hunting in-

side your old park," became the stock excuse of such when caught.

This condition has been changed. The boundaries are now marked with a cut-out trail from 6 to 10 feet wide. In addition, all the sides are posted at frequent intervals with cloth boundary signs, which recite the penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, for violating the game laws.

These border trails are covered at least once each week by rangers, always traveling in pairs. One carries a rifle, the other a small but serviceable ax. Each is equipped with a single blanket, a compass, emergency rations, and a revolver, making an average pack of 30 pounds.

Any sign of fresh trespass calls for immediate pursuit by one or both of the boundary guards, as the circumstances dictate. While the longest patrol in 20 miles—a 10-hour stint in ordinary weather—pursuit tours often take the rangers into the interior of the park, when the compass and emergency rations become vital.

At the end of each beat stands a "snowshoe" cabin, stoutly built of logs, and fitted with bunka, stove and zinc-lined grub-box. Sometimes patrols meet there and spend nights in company before the next day's "drift" back to station; but this is the exception, for the trips are not made on fixed schedule.

**"Cut Country" Patrols**  
A system of "cut country" patrols also exists, and is more fruitful of captures than those along the borders. As to the time and direction of these trips, even the rangers who make them are not "wised" in advance. Early some morning an order comes from the chief ranger to "cut for Mary's Bay," which is a distant neck of Yellowstone Lake, or to "slab across the Buffalo Plateau, returning by Amethyst and Specimen ridges."

Off go pairs of rangers without delay, avoiding regular trails as much as the character of the country will permit. Any strange human encountered between Oct. 1 and June 1 is regarded with suspicion, and is liable to arrest.

The written reports of clashes, which the rangers are required to make reflect the character of the force.

There are no superfluous words in the recital of facts, no playing to the official gallery, no heroics.

**CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS**  
KAMLOOPS, B. C., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Another area is likely to be set apart for national park in this district. The federal land office has received word from Ottawa to withdraw all lands in the Yale and Lytton districts from settlement. Requests having been made that a new park should be established the Government will discontinue settlement until the matter has received consideration.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Boston of Cornfields and Scarecrows

AUTUMN has come to be peculiarly the season which reminds us in the United States of the "Pilgrim and the Puritan," not altogether identical though often fused by casual thought into a single figure. The cartoonists, as we all know, have given this figure a sugar-loaf hat and wide white collar. Nearly fifty years ago, or to be more exact, in 1880, when Boston was celebrating a two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, Mr. William W. Wheelton published a little book that he called "Curiosities of History," wherein he brought together much odd and entertaining matter about the Pilgrims and Puritans. It is a large library, I dare say, in which one is now likely to find this small book; yet it is in a very small library that I keep my own copy, which, a good many years ago, lived in a large one. An honored librarian gave it to me, the institution having more duplicates than reasonably might demand space. There is still on it a number that once identified it in a catalogue; but I carefully removed all other traces of that earlier ownership, lest its continued presence in my possession might give rise to inquiries. Now and then I look into it, for it contains so many odd bits of information; and the other day, passing along a country road, a field of corn-stalks, built up like an Indian encampment on a hill, reminded me that at this time of year two or three hundred years ago there would have been several such fields in what is now the city of Boston.

Coming home that evening, I took down my "Curiosities of History." It was, as I have suggested, an autumnal thing to do, especially in an old house just off the road from early Plymouth to early Boston. And the wind, no doubt, sounded much the same to early settlers. Wood still burns companionably on a hearth, though I think the early settler would agree with me that an electric bulb gives more light than a candle to read by.

We who come afterward owe much gratitude to the Mr. Wheeltons, who delve in ancient books and records and tell us so many entertaining things that we should never find out for ourselves, although often the information may seem to do us no practical good. It is of no practical importance to me in 1924 to know that in 1622 "it was agreed to build a fort in that part of Boston called Corn Hill," thus indicating that in 1622 corn was growing on a hill in that settlement. Yet I like to know it. That was in May. In early summer two years earlier, Governor Winthrop and a company of colonists had arrived at Charlestown, recently settled across the river, and in late summer a considerable company of the new arrivals crossed over and settled on the peninsula that became Boston, and where already there was one inhabitant, Mr. William Blackstone, who was pleased enough to have neighbors. Neither tradition nor history says that Mr. Blackstone

had planted corn: the likelihood is that he had done so, and imagination takes pleasure in the notion that he had accompanied his lonely estate with a proper scarecrow. Imagination, indeed, has a fine chance to run riot, and make a delectable scarecrow with an old sugar-loaf hat and frayed white collar, armed with a worn-out broom—a conscientious Puritan scarecrow watchfully guarding a Puritan cornfield.

History, moreover, records the statement of John Quttamug, a Nipmuc Indian, came to Boston, above one hundred and twelve years of age. He affirmed that in 1630, upon a message that the English were in want of corn, soon after his arrival, he went to Boston with his father, and carried a bushel and a half of corn all the way on his back; that there was only one cellar begun in town, and that somewhere near the Common.

And so imagination pleasantly presents young John Quttamug, his bushel and a half of corn slung over his shoulder, balancing himself on mossy logs to peep into that cellar and perhaps wonder for what mysterious purpose these white men had dug it. Perhaps, too, the age of old John Quttamug would have been more accurately arrived at by guessing how young an Indian could carry a bushel and a half of corn from wherever a Nipmuc Indian came from to Boston than by accepting the doubtful term of "above one hundred and twelve years." For my own part, the smaller and the Indian Master Quttamug was the better I like him.

What comes out of my "Curiosities of History" is a little Boston flourishing with cornfields—very good land," as Mr. Wheelton quotes William Wood's "New England's Prospect," with reference to the town in 1639, "affording rich cornfields and fruitful gardens." Four years earlier it had been voted that "each able man is allowed two acres, and each able youth one acre to plant," and no doubt the able man and the able youth both planted corn—and (they, too, I like to think) set up an able scarecrow to watch it sprout. For corn was a staple, and sometimes also a substitute for currency. "In Plymouth Colony in 1630," says Mr. Wheelton, "the salary of the messenger of the General Court was thirty bushels of corn. In 1635, the secretary's wages were fifteen pounds a year, payable in corn at two shillings per bushel. In 1636, one third the Governor's salary ordered to be paid in money, the rest in corn." Sooner or later the fields were five fields in different parts of the peninsula, some on eminences that time and a less agricultural use similar change filled in the bays and marshes that defined the peninsula, and one may judge that individual settlers were held responsible each for keeping up his part of the "sufficient fence," and fined five shillings if he did not. That the fields were all cornfields is not stated, but William Wood, noting the look of things in the Boston of 1639, spoke in the plural, "the fields," enumerated were cornfields, and cultivated in the manner suggested,—at first one field, and year by year, as necessity should require, a new field added—there would naturally be, among a people settled as they were, a necessity for a granary for the storing and preservation of their crops. Consequently in the enumeration of public buildings in Boston at a later period, we find mention of "a public granary," built about 1660, the first public granary, "a building eighty feet by thirty," suggests considerable corn to store. That was the granary that stood where the Park Street Church now stands, and in 1723 the cornfields of Boston no doubt had their part in the decision to expend no more than one hundred pounds to build another granary in the North End of the city. The records of the selectmen refer to this granary as a meal-house, and not far away stood the North Mill, for in those early days Don Quixote, if he had come riding toward Boston, would have seen it, and it is not too much to say by chance encounter with corn stalks stacked on the hill, like an encampment of Indian tepees, and with help of Mr. Wheelton and his "Curiosities of History," one may still visit Boston in seventeenth century autumn and see a town of early colonial houses (with many more cellars than the single specimen that John Quttamug still remembered after ninety-four years) and hills on which the stacked corn stalks stand like Indian tepees. And here and there (as I like to insist) a cheerful Puritan scarecrow, in an old sugar-loaf hat and frayed white collar.

## Chewink

On overgrown trails,  
—Rough ways—  
If you ever think,  
"Thoughts dark,  
Then hark!"  
A gay, sweet call  
Quite near  
And dear,  
Will link you again  
To earth,  
And soon you will smile,  
And try  
To reply,  
To the coaxing notes,  
"Teasing!"  
Pleasant!  
Che-wink! Chewink!  
On the brink  
Of a kink  
Mind your think. Che-wink!  
Che-wink!  
Che-wink!

Isabel Goodhue.

## Chou-Kiou

It is Chou-Kiou who paints the fight—  
On the egg-shell cups;  
Who covers the Wa-Wa cups  
With little bulby boys;  
Who sketches Manchu ladies, Tartar  
ladies,  
Chasing crimson butterflies with  
faint silk fans,  
On the slim teapots of young bam-  
boo.  
Chou-Kiou,  
Bustling all day between the kilns  
and the warehouses,  
A breath of peach-blossom silk  
Turning a pathway—  
Puff! She is gone,  
As a peach-blossom painted on paper  
Caught in a corner of the wind.

—Amy Lowell.

## The Awakening Day

'Tis nature, full of spirits waked and  
springing;  
The birds to the delicious time are  
singing,  
Darting with freaks and snatches up  
and down,  
Where the light woods go seaward  
from the town;  
While happy faces, striking through  
the green  
Of leafy roads, at every turn are  
seen;  
And the far ships, lifting their sails  
of white  
Like joyful hands, come up with  
scattered light,  
Come gleaming up, true to the  
wished-for day,  
And chase the whistling brine, and  
swirl into the bay.

—Ralph Armfield, in The New Statesman.

## Country Scene

I am resolved this charming day,  
In the open field to stray;  
Before the yellow barn I see  
A beautiful variety  
Of strutting cocks, advancing stout,  
And flitting empty chaff about,  
Hens, ducks, and geese, and all their  
brood,  
And turkeys gobbling for their food,  
While rustics thrash the wealthy  
floor,  
And tempt them all to crowd the  
door.  
Through spreading beds of blooming  
green  
Matted with herbage sweet and clean,  
A vein of water limps along,  
And makes them evergreen and  
young.  
Here he puffs upon his spade,  
And digs up cabbage in the shade.  
—Lady Winchelsea (Eighteenth  
Century).

## Witnesses for God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THOSE who desire to understand God, to have practical assurance and proof of the divine presence, power, and guidance in daily experience, there is a way whereby to gain this understanding and to become abundantly assured of its guidance. Spiritual understanding brings one into touch with God. It does this by enabling one to discern spiritual truth and spiritual evidence, instead of confining thought, observation, and experience to material theories and evidence, which afford no proof of Truth. It enables one, instead of thinking and living in subjection to mortal material beliefs and conditions, to entertain, utilize, and enjoy the benefits of spiritual truths and ideas of Life, of Mind, of Love, that is, of God.

This true and provable understanding is available to any sincere seeker of Truth through Christian Science, which teaches that man does not belong to a world of matter and materiality, but that, as a true idea of God, man lives in the realm of divine Mind, with its spiritual thoughts and ideas. To this spiritually scientific understanding of man, earth, sky, and a host of lesser symbols all bear witness to the truth, and as the action of Mind takes effect in one's consciousness, as manifested through Christian Science healing, one also finds, as John says, "the witness in himself." One has but to consider how the earth is maintained in position and motion, the seas within bounds, the stars in night vigil, how morning light dispels the darkness of night, and how the seasons follow in order, to begin to entertain thoughts which bear witness to the power, presence, and guidance of God, the all-comprehending, all-sustaining Mind. How truly, then, does Christian Science present this truth, among other kindred truths. On page 209 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "The world would collapse without Mind, without the intelligence which holds the winds in its grasp."

In considering what may be termed lesser symbols, such as the flowers, the Christian Science teacher leads away from the so-called material evidence to the creative Mind for their origin, in accord with the Science of creation as stated in Genesis, "The Lord God made . . . every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew." Of these words Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 520), "Here is the em-

phatic declaration that God creates all through Mind, not through matter,—that the plant grows, not because of seed or soil, but because growth is the eternal mandate of Mind." It is, therefore, "not because of anything material that the snowdrop lifts its head above its snowy bed as herald of the floral host which springs up later. Spiritual understanding enables one to entertain spiritual thoughts about the things of nature all around, as is indicated in another reference (ibid., p. 477), "The Indians caught some glimpses of the underlying reality, when they called a certain beautiful lake 'the smile of the Great Spirit.'"

Similarly, it is not by any material, evolved or self-created ability, but solely because the spiritual or real man reflects divine Mind, that one awakens from earth's sleep and dream to rise and renew one's endeavors to fulfill the duties of the day, and to realize the infinite possibilities of spiritual being. One may not understand this, nor think of acknowledging it. In ignorance or human willfulness one may even misinterpret it, and be deceived into believing himself to be possessed of a mind, activity, and opportunities apart from God. This, however, like a dream which has no substance or actuality, dissolves away when one begins to awaken—as eventually he must—to discern, understand, and demonstrate the spiritual reality of man's existence as a true idea of God.

God's man reflects and expresses the nature and character of his creator, perfect Mind. Hence, one derives pure thoughts, unselfish motives and aims, which result in upright, Godlike conduct, from divine Principle, God. If one habitually entertains and gives effect to such spiritual thinking and conduct as Christian Science teaches, one thereby proportionately separates himself from contrary material thinking and wrong conduct. Thus the reality and permanence of spiritual good are established in one's consciousness and life, while the unreality and nothingness of seeming evil are correspondingly proved, and one begins to fulfill the law of divine Life according to Scripture, "Thou shalt love God, only, and 'thy neighbour as thyself.'"

Thus, too, one begins to follow the example of the Master, whose incomparable life and work were summarized in his memorable reply before Pilate, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth."

to make three fine silk gowns, one of which was presented to the Prince of Wales, and another to Lord Chesterfield. This silk was said to be equal in beauty to any silk ever imported—Alice Morse Earle, in "Colonial Dames and Good Wives."

time and as Madam James Alexander filled a most dignified position in New York being the only person besides the Governor to own a two-horse coach. Her house was the finest in town, and such descriptions of its various apartments as "the great drawing-room, the best drawing-room, the blue and gold leather room, the green and gold leather room, the chintz room, the front parlor, the back parlor," show its size and pretensions.

In early Philadelphia directories may be found the name of "Margaret Dunton, Merchant, No. 1 S. Water St." This capable woman had been shipwrecked on her way to the new world. In the direst hour of that extremity, when forced to draw lots for the scanty supply of food, she vowed to build a church in her new home. . . . The "Vow Church" in Philadelphia, on Thirteenth Street near Market Street, for many years proved her fulfillment of this vow, and also her intelligent grasp of the reality of this pious Scotch Presbyterian in her adopted home.

Southern women were not outstripped by the business women of the north. No more practical woman ever lived in America than Eliza Lucas Pinckney. When the girl first resided on a plantation at Wappoo, South Carolina, owned by her father, George Lucas. He was Governor of Antigua, and observing her fondness for and knowledge of botany, and her intelligent grasp of application of her knowledge, he sent to her many tropical seeds and plants for her amusement and experiment in her garden. Among the seeds were some of indigo, which she became convinced could be profitably grown in South Carolina. She at once determined to experiment, and planted indigo seed in March, 1741.

Her father was delighted with her enterprise and persistence, and in 1742 he learned that the indigo and seeded and ripened, sent an Englishman named Cromwell—an experienced indigo-worker—from Montserrat to teach his daughter Eliza the whole process of extracting the dye from the weed. . . . Soon after Eliza Lucas' hard-earned success she married Charles Pinckney, and it is pleasant to know that her father gave her, as part of her wedding gift, all the indigo on the plantation. She saved the whole crop for seed—and it takes about a bushel of indigo seed to plant four acres—and she planted the Pinckney plantation at Ashepoo, and gave to her friends and neighbors small quantities of seed for individual experiment; all of which proved successful. The culture of indigo at once became universal, the newspapers were full of instructions upon the subject, and the dye was exported to England by 1747, in such quantity that merchants trading in Carolina petitioned Parliament for a bounty on Carolina indigo. . . . Many indigo planters doubled their capital every three or four years, and at last not only England was supplied with indigo from South Carolina, but the Americans undersold the French in many European markets.

Indigo was not the only important staple which attracted Mrs. Pinckney's attention, and the manufacture of which she made a success. In 1755 she carried with her to England enough rich silk fabric, which she had raised and spun and woven herself in the vicinity of Charleston

HARRY I. HUNT,  
Publishers' Agent  
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

The Sea of Galilee, from the Heights of Safed. From a Painting by H. A. Harper

## The Sea of Galilee in Verse

WRITERS in prose generally aver that the Sea of Galilee—Chinnereth, as it is called in the Book of Numbers, presents comparatively little that is beautiful or notable as a bit of scenery; yet the brown shades in the hills and the colorings of the Gadarene steeps, the lake's silvery waves and reflected sunlight have co-operated with its Scriptural and legendary history, to stimulate the inspiration of not a few poets. Some have written in strains well fitted to beautify the imagination of the reader,—even if nature seen through dull eyes did not fully confirm their splendid word-pictures.

White doubtless the peculiar hues of the Gadarene steeps and the adjacent hills of basalt have had some influence to clothe with beauty this inland sea, the verse written about it must have been illumined for the most part by the grandeur and permanence of its sacred memories. No lake or sea in history has ever been the field for such acts of power and wonder as here took place. Many lakes present far surpassing physical beauties, but none holds within its name and breast memories of such ineffable sweetness as are enshrined in beloved Galilee. And it may be reasonable to expect that with the incoming years an enlarging hunger for truth will demand still higher interpretations, and inspiration give humanity new and loftier poetic concepts concerning these events.

One poet who referred to the little sea as "The Lake that Jesus Loved," gilded the best he knew for these lines, charming in their simplicity:

"Clear silver water in a cup of gold,  
Under the sunlit steeps of Gadara,  
It shines—his lake—the Sea of Chinnereth—  
The waves he loved, the waves that  
kissed his feet  
So many blessed days. Oh happy  
waves!  
Oh, little, silver, happy sea, far-  
famed,  
Under the sunlit steeps of Gadara!"

The little sea of sacred memory has several names. In John's Gospel it is called "the Sea of Tiberias," and in Luke's it bears the name of "Gennesaret," probably derived from the earlier Biblical name, "Chinnereth"—the English derivative from the Hebrew word "Kinnereth," meaning harp-shaped. Though Whittier never saw the lake, his inner vision absorbed its best charm, and recognizing the original and musical significance of the older name, he wrote:

"Blue sea of the hills! in my spirit I  
hear  
Thy waters, Gennesaret, chime on  
my ear;  
Where the Lowly and Just with the  
people sat down,  
And thy spray on the dust of his  
sandals was thrown.  
"Beyond are Bethulia's mountain of  
green,  
And the desolate hills of the wild  
Gadarene;  
And I pause on the goat crags of  
Tabor to see  
The gleam of thy waters, O dark  
Galilee!"

Half a century ago, another writer, unnamed, offered through the col-

umns of a newspaper his vision of the reunion in Galilee after the resurrection. This anonymous conception of the joyous gathering by the lake leads thought toward harmony in these words:

"The limpid waters of the sacred lake  
All sparkling lay;  
Each wave an opal, laughed and  
danced.  
As o'er the emerald hills first glanced  
The new-born day.  
"A tiny ship all through the night had  
rocked upon the wave;  
Its owners heeded not the morning  
wind.  
For baffled hopes had made them  
heart and mind,  
No longer brave.  
"But lo! as toward the shining pebbly  
shore  
Their eyes they turn  
They see, bathed in the morning's  
glorious light,  
A form, so fair, their sad hearts at  
the sight  
Within them burn."

While there are other names used to designate this historical body of water, "Galilee" is the name by which it has been generally best known and loved. It takes this cognomen from one of the three principal divisions of original Palestine—"Gallylah," in which the lake was situated, and the word signifies "a circle." As the circle symbolizes infinity, may we not recognize the reason for the general acceptance and continuity of the harmonious word, "Galilee"? Evidently seeing this, a pilgrim from far distant Cordoba gives her thought of the indelible lesson connected with the history of the little sea in these lines:

"O sacred sea of Galilee,  
Upon thy consecrated shores,  
The Prince of Peace, the Counselor,  
Communed with God and talked of  
Him  
And fed with truth the multi-  
tude. . . .  
"Upon thy shell-strewn shore I kneel  
And pray to know there is one God—  
There is naught else. And at my  
side  
The lapping waves repeat: Naught  
else.  
There is one God. This word of  
peace  
Hath circled all infinity."

How indeed do all these verses illustrate, that what matter-of-fact encyclopedias and travel writers have described as a mere lake of common-place settings, persons of conventional imagination mentally see as beautiful. And whence the beauty unless from the rich baptism of wondrous events given to it by the Founder of Christianity when he accompanied with men! How meaningless would be Whittier's view from "the goat crags of Tabor" unless we translate his "gleam of thy waters" into an irradiance of unique memories, precious to the hearts of men and women in every land where the works of the great Galilean are known.

## "The New Glory of Song"

We have to face the fact that there are very large numbers of readers who have no ear for the music of poetry; and that they have been endeavoring to persuade themselves and the world that the true poetry is really something quite different. One recent critic has even declared that poetry "must be rid of its music." We have reached the point when, if any writer of realistic descriptions chose to cut his work up into lines of odd or even length and print it so that it looked like what is called "free verse" (I am not for the moment criticizing "free verse"), a large part of the English press would call it Mr. Jargon's new poem, and if it dealt with particularly ugly or dirty details, it would be called Mr. Jargon's great new poem, and described as a work of poetical genius. . . .

If the new generation insists on this confusion of terms we must accept it, and find a new name for the poetry that has an inner pulse of music, that is born in music, and can never be made by merely taking thought, though it is itself the very music of thought—thought caught up into the universal harmony as a violinist is caught up by the surrounding orchestra and swept into accord with it. . . .

It is sometimes said that we are at the end of metrical invention, and this is made an excuse for indifference to the musical element of poetry. I believe we are only at the beginning of metrical invention, even in its simplest forms, and that no poet has really much excuse for writing today unless in everything that he writes he is adding a little to the range of our music. Immediately after the great outbreak of new music in Tennessee, Browning, and Swinburne, a poet of quite a different order, Robert Louis Stevenson, who has never been counted among the highly original poets, was able to give us quite original verse-movements like that of his beautiful poem beginning,

In the highlands, in the country  
places.  
His short book of poems is full of these exquisite snatches of song, in forms that have never been used before or since. They have never even been recognized as new by those amazing apostles of novelty who, when they do not abandon all the laws of verse, are usually to be found writing clumsy sonnets, putting crude thought and crude words into the oldest and most conventional patterns of English verse, and claiming that their clumsiness and crudity are evidences of their austere superiority to the flawless music that one finds not only in Tennessee, but in Dante, and in all the true poets from Sappho to Verlaine and from Æschylus to Victor Hugo. The new way, the new glory of song, is open out on every hand, and they are unaware of it, because they are not listening for music; they are searching for something else. . . . The simplest note of natural song is worth more than all the self-conscious attempts to be subtle and new by the use of what has been aptly

## Colonial Business Women

There is no doubt that our great-grandmothers possessed wonderful ability to manage their own affairs, when it became necessary to do so, even in extended commercial operations. It is easy to trace in the New England coast towns one influence which tended to interest them, and make them capable of business transactions. They heard the Westward Islands, the Isle of France, and Amsterdam, and Canton, and the coast of Africa described by old traveled mariners, by active young ship-masters, in a way that put them far more in touch with these far-away foreign shores, gave them more knowledge of details of life in those lands, than women of today have. And women were encouraged, even urged, to take an active share in foreign trade, in commercial speculation, by sending out a "venture" whenever a vessel put out to sea, and whenever the small accumulation of money earned by braiding straw, knitting stockings, selling eggs or butter, or by spinning and weaving, was large enough to be worth thus investing; and it needed not to be a very large sum to be deemed proper for investment. . . . And the profits often were large. . . . In old letters may be found reference to many of the ventures sent by women. One young woman wrote in 1750:

"Inclosed is a pair of Earrings. Please ask Captain Oliver to carry them a Venture for me if he thinks they will fetch anything to the Valley of them; tell him he may bring the effects in anything he thinks will answer best. . . ."

In New York the feminine Dutch blood showed equal capacity in business matters; and it is said that the management of considerable estates and affairs often was assumed by big Dutch trades—not only buying and selling foreign goods, but going repeatedly to Holland in the position of supercargo on her own ships. She married Frederick Philipse, and it was through her keenness and thrift and her profitable business, as well as through his own success, that Philipse became the richest man in the colony and acquired the largest West Indian trade. . . . Widow Maria Provost was equally successful at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and had a vast Dutch business correspondence. Scarce a ship from Spain, the Mediterranean, or the West Indies, but brought her large consignments of goods. She too married a second

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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## Schönberg's "Glückliche Hand"

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Oct. 23.—Arnold Schönberg's three dramatic works, the third, "Die glückliche Hand," is as yet unfinished. Only the book has become known, and it is the only one, aside from "Die glückliche Hand," for which Schönberg himself has written the drama. "Erwartung," first performed at Prague last June, was based on a book of Marie Pappenheim.

"Die glückliche Hand," which represents Schönberg's first venture, chronologically, into the music-dramatic field, has now had its premiere at the Vienna Volksoper, as the culminating event of the Municipal Music Festival.

In 1913, Schönberg had left behind him the Wagnerian influences which spoke from his "Gurrelieder," but had not as yet arrived at the neo-classicism of form, coupled with his exploitation of the 12-tone scale, which disclose themselves in his most recent works. It is difficult to find the descriptive adjective for that stage in Schönberg's evolution, which gave birth to "Erwartung" and to "Die glückliche Hand." It may not be amiss to characterize the music of the later work as a sort of advanced impressionism, wedded to Straussian elements of orchestral treatment, and as the last and most perfect type of Wagner's "Gesamtkunstwerk"—the ideal and inseparable unit of music, drama, action, and dance. But Schönberg adds another element, which was foreign to the technically less well equipped stage of Wagner's time: lighting. In its subtle and most detailed possibilities.

**Two Roles Panmimic**

"Die glückliche Hand" falls under none of the current operatic headings; it is neither opera nor music drama, nor indeed ballet, but a combination of all three elements of operatic style. Of the three acting persons, two—The Woman and The Gentleman—are mute and purely pantomimic roles. Only the hero, termed The Man, is a singing part. A chorus opens and closes the work, and, like the characters, it is nameless and purely symbolic.

The meaning of the plot is obvious. The idea is not new, to be sure, and the form in which Schönberg poses his problem is rather poorly balanced in its proportions; the chorus, which opens and closes the piece, provides the frame, as it were, for the action proper; but the frame is too large for the picture. The music is so arresting and so fascinating from beginning to end as to make all discussion on the relative importance of the drama superfluous.

The orchestral idiom, even the melodic elements, doubtless spring from Strauss' "Salome." Yet Schönberg's treatment of his matter is distinctly his own, and vastly different from Strauss' theatricalism. Nowhere does Schönberg abandon himself to that "swing" which is the characteristic of Strauss; nowhere is his drama merely the background and pretence for a brilliant scenic picture.

**Music Never Stages**

Schönberg's work is aesthetic and intellectual, and his music never stages. In its atmosphere, it conveys an impression, and in its making, it is what the painters term "pointillistic"; there is a wealth of motives and themes, of shifting phrases of which each in turn fulfills its mission of expression to the passing moods of the drama. And they disappear as they came; there is no thematic development, nor indeed a semblance of "leading motives."

The only musical medium of characterization which Schönberg employs for his acting persons is the carrying color of the orchestral instruments. The Woman is allotted many beautiful, tender and graceful little melodies in the solo violin, while the virile brass and percussion instruments invariably accompany The Man on his journey through the drama. The motives are no more clearly contrasted, however, more over, to make them distinguishable from one another.

What Schönberg attempted—and achieved—is a rich and fanciful portrait of quickly changing moods and impressions. His music is Wagner's "eternal melody" in its last logical consequence.

It still remains to refer to that feature which lends the most interesting color to "Die glückliche Hand" and which at once reveals Schönberg's mastery, and the line of his evolution; the treatment of the

lunatic. It is a symphony of 12 murmuring, whispering, hissing voices which run the entire gamut of the dynamic scale and from which sustained sung notes now and then rise for a moment, only to die away again into a moaning wail. The contrapuntal treatment of this chorus is a marvel of mastery, and its stage effect indescribably impressive and gripping.

The Volksoper's performance, the result of innumerable rehearsals held under Schönberg's supervision, was a great achievement. The outward success of the production was great.

## An English Violinist of Distinction

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Nov. 11

"THE Public," wrote Carlyle disrespectfully, "is an old woman." The public, however, has a cheerful habit of ignoring the rude things said about it by philosophers, or anyone else. Indeed, it rather enjoys the glance to all of us the public consists of other people. And perhaps here is a clue to the problems of the public caterers of art and music—they think far too often of the public as other people.

A famous London theatrical manager was once asked by a friend of the present writer to explain his flair for unearthing "new talent." Suppose, he replied, I want someone to say two words on the stage. A dozen, 20, 100, any number of persons, in fact, can walk on and speak these equally well—and leave an audience absolutely apathetic. Then one, apparently in no way different from the others, with no better voice, diction, or appearance, will walk straight into the affections of an audience and at once capture and keep their interest. I keep my eyes open and never buy reputations. My business is to make them. The show business is a rum go, he concluded.

**Because We Do**

But is the show business such a rum go? We all, critics included, like an artist or a work, just as we do other people and things, because we like them. The average concert impresario resembles the hostess who says, "Oh, you must meet So-and-so, he (or she) is perfectly charming, and you have so much in common."

The introduction takes place. After trying desperately for about 10 minutes to like each other, the audience begins to ponder why So-and-so took up singing or playing, and the latter wonder if people do not like music why they bother to come to concerts.

In the long run, however, the public is the best of all critics. As Kreisler put it in an interview published in these columns a year ago, the ordinary listener does not so much perceive what the artist is obvious; he grasps, rather, the hidden intuitive qualities. Abraham Lincoln's remark: "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the time," is as true inside as outside a concert hall. It would be easy, if invidious, to supply musical illustrations for every clause of that famous sentence.

Nowadays the flies through London concert halls an unending procession of instrumentalists, most of whom walk to the platform, play equally well, and walk off without being able to say, in Herrick's phrase, "to me—wards you—affection—stronger." But there is one artist who has just given a recital at Queen's Hall who would have every right to address a London audience.

**A Self-Taught Violinist**

Of all contemporary English violinists Albert Sammons has been the most successful in winning the affectionate admiration of English audiences. Here, again, the public has shown excellent judgment, for he is easily the best. His career is one that throws much light on his art and attitude toward music. With the exception of about a dozen lessons he is self-taught, and thereby confirms one's suspicion that the

average teacher learns much more by teaching than the pupil. A biographer tells us that after seven years of theater, hotel, and private bands, he became leader of Beecham's Orchestra and the Royal Philharmonic Society Orchestra, London. For nine years he was first violin of the London String Quartet, and the orchestra for the Russian Symphony Orchestra (1913), and then started as a soloist, knowing, as a result of the experience, more about music, as apart from mere fiddling, than many virtuoso do at the end of their careers.

Indeed, Sammons can scarcely be said to belong to the virtuoso type

of player. Neither is he an intellectual. The great charm of his work, both musically and technically, lies largely in directness and simplicity. At Queen's Hall, one could have written down every piece from his playing without doubt as to the relative value of the notes—a task impossible with most violinists. This clearness of outline is added a beautiful tone, particularly in quick singing phrases. Like many, he reveals his best qualities when playing with orchestra. In the solo part of the Elgar and Dellore concertos, perhaps no one but a Kreisler could get as near to the heart of the composer—and that of the public.

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## Koussevitzky in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Nov.



# EAGERNESS TO BUY STOCKS IS UNDIMINISHED

## Traders More Discriminate in Their Selections Than Formerly

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (Special).—Up to the close of business yesterday afternoon there appeared to be no diminution in the eagerness to buy stocks. The buying movement has continued in progress since the election, and at the same time the reactions, except in a few industrial specialties that fluctuate widely, have been but in comparison with the advances.

There have been a few days within this period when the total turnover in the stock market was small. The change was somewhat smaller yesterday on the record days. Yesterday, however, a larger number of stocks was dealt in than on any of the previous days in this movement, and the reactions, taken as a whole, made a total of 2,400,000 shares.

These statistics are largely for themselves, and detailed observations are necessary only for filling in the picture.

Whereas, at the beginning of this movement the buying might have been characterized as somewhat pronounced, largely and indiscriminate, and without any special regard to the election results, without a careful analysis of the situation, it should be less than this week there has been, on the contrary, speculators seemingly have been taking account of the expected, which many stocks have advanced.

### Buying of Balls

This, however, has not deterred them from making purchases, even at the highest prices. The following table is an indication of the movement in issues in this particular movement.

The reference might be made to the buying of 25% of the common yesterday, which carried that class to 25%. To make this point clear, it should be mentioned that the movement in this class was at about 30. Rock Island common practically closed at 50 yesterday.

The earnings of 1924 were especially favorable. The net operating income was about twice as large as for the corresponding month of last year.

In order to form a correct estimate of the real record of the Rock Island for 1924, it is necessary to draw to the fact that the returns, for the year, gross and net, for the first half of the year, were 10% smaller than for the first six months of 1923. Although it would not be possible to make a comparison of the Rock Island common this year, approximately the stock is being bought in the expectation of benefits to be derived in 1925, and of specification of the property by the northern Pacific. On the basis of this, the common is being bought with no dividend, so would seem a fair value at 50. Rock Island common. Still there are many buyers at about that level yesterday.

would seem logical to expect railroad stocks to be bought from now to late in the basis of earnings and dividends for the year. The prospects for earnings and dividends consolidation plans for next year, especially the railroads which are likely to meet the rates in 1925 and whose stocks are not so much be specially affected by consolidation. The Union Pacific might mention a notable illustration both features of the illustration. There are other railroads which are likely to begin dividends or increase dividends during 1925 if traffic and earnings come anywhere near present predictions.

The St. Louis-San Francisco is expected to begin dividends on its common stock next week—probably at the rate of 5 per cent—early afternoon.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas prospect to declare an initial dividend on common stock soon after the turn of the year.

## Steel Trade Outlook

[illegible]

## Money Rates

[illegible]

In general, it may be safely predicted that the railroads as a whole will report for 1924 net earnings about as large as for 1923, although some cases the gross receipts will materially smaller.

**HIGHEST PRICES**

LIVERMORE, Nov. 26.—Woolmen's Association here today reported that Idaho has sold \$500,000 pounds of wool at 48 cents a pound, the highest price since the war.

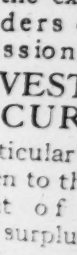
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## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
JERSEY CENTRAL									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
NORTHERN PACIFIC									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
CLEVELAND									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
CINCINNATI									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
CAGO & ST. LOUIS									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
LONG ISLAND RAILWAY									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
SEABOARD AIR LINE									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
SHEPARD & LAKE ERIE									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
ANN ARBOR									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
ATLANTIC COAST LINE									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
CENTRAL OF VERMONT									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
T. TOLEDO & BROWN									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
YORK COTTON									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
H. Hertz & Co., N. Y. & A.									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Orleans Cotton									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Leprol Cotton									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Company									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
PUGET SOUND									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
PUBLIC									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
RAILWAY CREDIT									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Company									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
PUGET SOUND									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	
PUBLIC									
Pass earnings				\$15,352,340		1923		1922	
Freight earnings				10,227,117		1923		1922	
Total earnings				25,579,457		1923		1922	
Expenses				15,352,340		1923		1922	
Income				10,227,117		1923		1922	

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**Listed Stocks and Bonds**  
 Utmost care used in the execution of orders on commission.  
**INVESTMENT SECURITIES**  
 Particular attention given to the investment of earnings and surplus income.  
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 U. S. A., is a convenience in settling accounts in the United States or in Eastern Exchange.  
**Your Account**  
 either commercial or personal, checking or savings, is solicited  
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 "The City Beautiful"

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For 25 years America's foremost instrument  
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Store, Bailey's Fruit Store, Walker's  
Drug Store, Hawkes' Drug Co.

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120 N. Main Street  
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Headquarters for a Christmas  
PLACE ORDER FOR PHOTODUPLICATION  
CARDS NOW  
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BROWN & SALTSMAN, 80 N. Main St.

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If You Want the Best Moderately Priced  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

In all quarters of the world men of every station are discussing the menace of war and the methods of averting it. The discussion in itself is a menace, but in the present state of the human mind it is inevitable. That clear understanding of reasoned Truth which enables one to put from him resolutely those thoughts which suggest evil, and which necessarily result in the evil they suggest, is not as yet a sufficiently general quality of the human mind to be an effective force. And so we find the President of the United States concerned with the question of the World Court of International Justice, and with a disarmament conference, as steps toward an enduring peace.

### The Only Safeguard Against War

In Geneva the League of Nations is working industriously and intelligently composing international questions, mainly of minor importance, and striving to demonstrate, as each occasion arises, its capacity to deal with more serious disputes as they may press for settlement. In France, impelled thereto by the ever-haunting fear of some new attack from its ancient enemy, one government after another strives to build up alliances for its own support in the dreaded conflict. In Great Britain, the question of national defense, the maintenance of the navy, the creation of an adequate air force, the construction of the Singapore naval base, engage the attention of successive governments even while the grave domestic questions of unemployment and of housing remain without a solution.

The smaller states of Europe, as pointed out in a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, are building up their armies and tightening the diplomatic bonds which will secure some measure of united action against a common foe. Bolshevik Russia looms ever a threatening cloud on the east, while Germany, disarmed it is true, and temporarily prostrate, is not without anticipation of some new conflict in which revenge and restitution may both be won.

Secretary Hoover has said, and most observers of social and economic conditions agree with him, that Western civilization cannot survive another world war. With such a cataclysm in view, none can wonder that so much of the thought of the world should be centered upon it. And yet the question is inescapable—are not most of the steps being taken with the sincere purpose of averting war, in fact, actual preparations for war, more likely to induce than to prevent it?

Armaments were perfect for the time in 1914. The fact that today the military engineers and chemists can send an airship, without a crew, over a slumbering city, there to drop bombs that will destroy thousands of its people, is simply an amplification of the terrors that were then ready to the hands of belligerents and were remorselessly employed. Offensive and defensive alliances there were then, and they contributed only to the wider spread of the conflict. The ramification of diplomatic ententes, understandings and secret treaties had never before been so great, but when the threat of the Austrian ultimatum was hurled there was no understanding, nor any common devotion to the peace of the world, that could impel its two English-speaking nations to speak together the "Thou shalt not" which would have kept all swords in their scabbards. Is any closer bond visible today between the two great powers which, acting in unison, could check any war in its very inception?

It is an amazing evidence of the murderous quality of the human mind that almost twenty centuries since the Prince of Peace did his mighty works upon the earth, the world should be more in dread of war than ever in its history. And yet the number of his professed followers was never so great, the churches erected in his honor never so numerous, the nations whose people call upon his name never so powerful. What is the explanation of so great an inconsistency? Wherein lies the failure of Christianity that makes it possible for the people of antagonistic nations engaged in cruel and bloody war to pray each for the assistance of a loving God to support their arms, and to seek the intercession of the Christ who, at the supreme moment of his human manifestation said, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword?"

This is not what the materialist would dismiss contemptuously as a merely religious question. It is eminently practical, affecting, as it does, the very continuance of civilization as the world now knows it. We know, every sane man knows, the world knows from long and bitter experience, that war is not averted by the multiplication and perfection of the theories for averting it. We know that treaties and alliances have failed. Can any organization hold in check the restless powers of evil? The question is as difficult of solution as the ancient paradox of the result of a collision between an irresistible force and an immovable body.

There is one irresistible force in the world against which no immovable barrier can ever be erected. That force is thought. Out of it the world itself and all its outward manifestations are sprung. Exerted in its God-given quality, it will unify men and nations, and war, and establish the brotherhood of man. Against that Mind which is God and which is common to all men, no evil thing can stand. If, then, war, and all its attendant barbarities, are to be abolished, it will not be by inventing new devices to make it still more barbarous, nor by multiplying bands with which to shackle the evil forces which sooner or later will break all fetters. The powers of darkness must be destroyed—driven out of human thought as were the devils which entered into the Gadarene swine for their destruction. And just in proportion as the human mentality is thus freed, in proportion as Truth and Love are substituted for fear and hate in proportion as man loves

his neighbor as himself, so will the danger of another war and all that it threatens to the happiness of humanity be averted.

A counsel of perfection? An impossible task? Not so. The one thing that ought to be impossible is that man made in God's image should ever be led, duped or coerced into such acts as plunged the world in sorrow only ten years ago.

Recent dispatches make it clear that the post-war Italian problem is not yet solved. The war left Italy with its defenses against the outside world as perfect as nature and diplomacy could make them. Her long-cherished ambitions were achieved. The Alps became the barrier between herself and her neighbors, and the Adriatic, to all intents and purposes, became an Italian naval lake. But the war only precipitated an internal struggle which is still in full swing.

### The Italian Problem

For reasons which are not clear, but which must have been moral in origin, the post-war governments of Italy were singularly ineffective and weak. They proved unable to control those forces of social weariness and unrest which were let loose everywhere by the long strain of the war, and which were artificially stimulated by the revolution in Russia. Communism became more and more aggressive, law and order were set at defiance, industry was paralyzed, and Italy seemed to be in a decline. Mussolini and Italy came to the rescue. Whether or not Italy could have saved herself under her parliamentary Constitution is an open question. There are many who say that things were already on the mend when Signor Mussolini took the law into his own hands. The Fascist, of course, believe that they, and they alone, saved Italy from dissolution.

However that may be, there is no doubt that the Fascist did pull things together. They drove Communism underground, they restored order and discipline to the national services, they insisted on hard work and efficiency in the factories, they dismissed the superfluous armies of functionaries who were overburdening the budget. The trouble was that they did so by methods which were nearly as revolutionary as those advocated by the Communists themselves. Mussolini assumed power by a march of the Fascist volunteers on Rome, which terrorized the Parliament into submission, and based his authority on the maintenance of a militia owing allegiance not to the state, but to himself.

For a time all went well. Italy breathed a sigh of relief that there was to be a firm government in the saddle once more, and watched with admiration and affection the dramatic genius who had come so providentially to the rescue. But Fascism was essentially militarist in nature. It believed in will and force and effort as the secret of success. It was intolerant of opposition. It despised the slower but saner processes of reason, common sense, and compromise. It attempted to overthrow that civilian constitution which is the very foundation of democracy everywhere, and to establish a permanent militarist constitution in its place.

Mussolini and the Fascist have now found themselves imprisoned in their own doctrines. They have wanted to give a democratic color to their Government and to comply with the parliamentary tradition. But so far they have been unable to bring themselves to concede the fundamental element in democracy, the right of the majority to choose their own government and the acceptance of that choice by the minority. Their slogan is "Fascismo must conquer the state." In other words, the Fascist must remain permanently in power. On no other conditions will they allow elections to take place. And therefore they have been driven to amend the Constitution so as to give themselves an artificial majority, to suppress the right of political assembly, freedom of speech and freedom of the press to their opponents, and to tolerate, or at least to not put down, the habitual violence used by their subordinates against those who disagree with them.

The result is that today the prestige alike of Fascism and of Mussolini is rapidly on the decline, in Italy as elsewhere. They are faced with the inexorable alternatives of abandoning their cardinal doctrine of force and restoring the right of the majority to rule, or of plunging still further down the slippery but fatal slope of repression. There is no sign, as yet, that they are willing to learn from the lessons of history. But of one thing we may be sure, that sooner or later the Italian people, who have already drunk deep at the fountain of political freedom, will insist that the achievements of the Fascist revolution must be secured, not by the perpetuation of the rule of force, but by the restoration of genuine parliamentary government. Then, and then only, will the internal Italian problem be solved.

It was almost inevitable that confusion should follow the seemingly contradictory attitude of Government officials in Washington respecting the publicity given the federal tax returns for the year 1923 and the payments thereon by corporations and individuals during the current year. The test suits which have recently been begun against a few newspapers and newspaper publishers seem to have been prompted not so much by a desire to punish the violators of the law as to have it determined, judicially, just what the law actually permits. It is recalled that a private citizen of Boston, when he attempted, recently, to enjoin and restrain, by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, what he regarded as the unlawful publication of lists of taxpayers, was met by the opposition of the Department of Justice, whose attorneys insisted that the collectors, in exposing the records to the public, were acting in compliance with the terms of the law as provided by the revised act of 1924.

It was pointed out by the judge before whom that proceeding was brought that the attitude of the Department was hard to understand, because of the fact that it had, only a few days previously, caused the indictment of a Baltimore paper upon charges that it had wrongfully done exactly what then was being defended as legal and right. It is not enough to promise that the publicity feature of the Revenue Act, generally regarded as objectionable and as serving no good purpose, will be repealed, probably at the short session of Congress. Despite the fact that at least one of the newspapers indicted is recognized as a staunch supporter of the present Administration, the fact remains that no such summary action can be taken against any reputable journal without inflicting some damage and causing some loss of prestige.

It is too late, of course, to blame upon a carelessly worded law the confusion that was bound to follow an attempt to administer or interpret it. But it would seem that a reasonable defense of the accused newspapers and newspaper publishers might be that a provision which invites an inspection of the tax lists by the public presupposes that reasonable publicity which newspapers afford. By custom and usage the people have come to depend upon the newspapers for all important public information. The imaginary distinguishing line which it has been attempted to draw in the present instance is, as the Washington jurist observed, rather difficult to follow.

Charles E. Ives, the composer, is furnishing a reminder, by his works for chamber music ensemble and for piano, that the people of the United States possess an inheritance of folk song in their old—not so very old, either—hymn books. Employing the plaintive notes of the tune, "Nettleton," for his themes, he has written a slow movement to a violin sonata that listeners in New York know; and making use of the jubilant chorus of the gospel song, "Bringing in the Sheaves," he has written a light episode, or scherzo, for a piano sonata with which, it is said, the public will soon be made acquainted.

### Folk Song and Hymn Tunes of America

These two items illustrate a line of artistic action which Mr. Ives has long, and perhaps alone, been following. And if they do nothing else, they broaden the definition of the phrase, "American folk song," which, as far as instrumental music is concerned, has signified chiefly Indian and Negro melody.

To glance at the American situation, certain composers, accepting the theory that all works designed for performance in the concert hall must find their source in folk song, have gone to the plantations of the southern states or to the tribal communities of the western plains for material; others, favoring the doctrine that music must reproduce episodes in books and pictures, or else represent the sounds of nature or of industry, have gone to museum and library, to forest and ocean, or to railroad caseway or to factory gate, as the case might be; while still others, conceiving their task in more introspective terms, have felt compelled to invent and originate melody of their own, without any borrowing or imitating whatsoever.

And so, a considerable repertory has been built up in the three categories of ethnographic, descriptive and absolute music; and nobody seems to know whether any one of them is the true national thing or not. But without doubt composers who make folk song their reliance are the ones that the public listens to the most kindly.

In regard to Mr. Ives, there may be those who will question whether he is justified in elaborating anything so simple as the measures of "Nettleton" into a piece for violin which only a person of extraordinary technical accomplishments can play; and there may be those, again, who will question whether anything so recent as "Bringing in the Sheaves" can be appropriately treated as an historical relic. But the answer is, that composers have made their greatest symphonic fabrics out of elemental melodic stuff, and that it is the practice of the most important of them to write not so much for today as for the future.

## Editorial Notes

Dr. John H. Finley, former State Commissioner of Education of New York, discussing congestion in the public schools of New York City, said recently:

A seat for every child is a very low ideal for an educational system, though it sounds as though were a very high ideal. This is not a controversial subject. It is so low an ideal that it is liable to wreck a system. It makes the log in Garfield's definition of an education more important than the teacher. . . . What the Constitution of this State guarantees—or used to when I was Commissioner of Education—is an education for every child and not a seat.

On Sept. 30, 1923, there were on part time, or in over-sized classes requiring duplicate sessions, more than 375,000 children, a number which, according to the Public Education Association of the City of New York, "was over three times as great as at the beginning of the present New York City administration six years before." Until this present year, indeed, school construction in the metropolis had not begun to keep pace with the increase in school population. The survey of New York City's schools now under way will, it is hoped, help toward reaching a solution of this vital problem.

While it is believed by many that the United States is the only country in which Thanksgiving Day is celebrated as a day of holiday, pronounced such by executive proclamation, this is not precisely true. In fact, its nearest neighbor, Canada, has its annual proclamation, giving thanks to Almighty God and designating—in recent years—Armistice Day "as a day of general thanksgiving" to be observed throughout the Dominion by its peoples. While appreciating, of course, the fact that the United States has well-defined reasons for the date of its Thanksgiving festival, the choice which has thus been made in Canada of Nov. 11 seems peculiarly appropriate as representing a day which recalls an added reason for most earnest gratitude for blessings received in the past, —

## England's Queen-Mother Today

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

"Since womanhood existed, has any woman ever had such a greeting?" Thus questioned Thackeray many years since, when Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the eighteen-year-old bride of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, afterward Queen Alexandra, entered London for her marriage. On Dec. 1, of this present year, when a wealth of heartfelt congratulations is being given to the most illustrious widow in the world, Thackeray's question could be repeated if she rode through London again.

Her popularity remains undiminished; her charm is perennially the same; her wish to do good in the country of her adoption, and especially to aid the suffering and the poor, is as keen as always before. Queen Alexandra is a monument to the dominance, in everyday human affairs, of that indefinable but most definite force, character. Hers has been one long-continued triumph of good-will. In the home, in the Court, and in the hospital, ever shining as an unobtrusive yet perpetually moving influence toward the best.

Few living can recall, as can the writer of these lines, the overwhelming outburst of acclaim with which the English people welcomed the young girl who was destined to become their Queen. The causes for this unprecedented demonstration of delight were many and complex; but, in the main, they sprang from the deep domestic sentiment which imbues a race little given to emotional display.

This people knew that the royal union was a love match and not an marriage of convenience. The then Prince of Wales, when seeking a bride, had ignored the diplomatists and consulted his heart. The statesmen of the day acquiesced with regret; the courtiers were far from enthusiastic; but the Prince had his way, as his grandson, now heir to the British throne, will assuredly have his when he resolves to wed. But the people from the first believed in Princess Alexandra, trusted her, loved her, as they believe in her, trust her, love her today. Personal charm or royal position alone would not account for this. It needs not only a sweet, serene, and sincere, but a strong character to explain it; though, while sweetness, serenity, and sincerity alike have been recognized by all to have characterized Queen Alexandra throughout her life, her strength of purpose in pursuit of the highest good has been so unobtrusive as by the general public to be missed.

Those about the Court, however, and such as have had the privilege of the Queen's acquaintance, could relate, with discretion, many an instance of her resolve to pursue the far from easy path of highest endeavor. At the time of her marriage a reaction was to be observed in society from the stricter virtues of the twenty earliest years of Queen Victoria's reign. It would, indeed, surprise many today who glibly talk of "mid-Victorianism" as a dark period, in which, to vary Burke's metaphor, virtue had lost all its attractiveness because of its extreme dullness, to know that in "the sixties" a serious danger existed of England slipping back to the fashionable vices of the Regency.

Happy was it for the British people that there entered the Court as its virtual head, at that perilous moment, a young princess, as filled with nobility of thought as nobility of aim as Queen Victoria herself, then in the strict seclusion of her recent widowhood, but the younger

was the more potent exemplar because less obvious. Her mentor, the Princess of Wales from the very beginning declined to associate with the lax thinker, while the latter realized his silent banishment from Court.

In all the many changes of feminine attire, from broad-sweeping crinolines to eel-skin frocks, the Princess never went to the extreme, but shaped fashion to her own good taste. As beautiful as the Empress Eugenie of France, and no higher praise in this direction could in modern times be given—she never, like Eugenie, stepped forward to lead the fashion. But her unobtrusive example had equal effect. In matters of dress, as well as of decorum, that example did much to keep English society from the slough into which, when she became a bride, it was threatening to descend.

Many a year elapsed before the Princess of Wales could do more than set an example in a secondary position. Only for less than a decade did she hold the primary one, in which she continued with quiet authority to exert her influence for social elevation and moral good. When King Edward passed to his rest, now more than fourteen years since, it was thought by the unreflecting that his Queen's sun had set.

One of her earliest actions, however, dispelled that illusion. She intimated with clear emphasis that she did not desire to be termed Queen Dowager, as had been the practice in regard to previous royal widows, a title which seemed to her to be placing her on the shelf. She did not even wish the more domestic title of Queen Mother, which she asked to be allotted to her by Queen Alexandra, and it is by that name she is known today. Her choice of title was symptomatic of her resolve to continue in the pursuit of good. From the beginning she had sedulously refrained from intervention in either national or international politics, and from her position of Queen Alexandra, Rose Bay, she has been immediately availed herself.

One of the public movements inaugurated by King Edward, when Prince of Wales, of which he was most proud, was what is now known as the King Edward's Hospital Fund, which raises a large sum every year in aid of the London hospitals. Queen Alexandra established in its support an annual street sale of her own dresses in London's year.

Up to a very recent date, it was her custom to drive through the busiest part of the capital on that occasion, welcomed everywhere with most cordial acclaim, and her carriage filled with roses, showered upon her by delighted admirers, from duchesses to flower girls. It was then that her serene but always winning smile, passed into a bright joyousness seen at no other time, except in her country home at Sandringham, amid her old friends and much-loved pets.

Children and grandchildren alike are frequent visitors, though of society guests she has few or none. Domestic in her tastes, quiet in her habits, she is in essentials what she was when she came. "Every eye that beholds her portrait," exclaimed Thackeray all those years ago, "looks tenderly on its bright beauty and sweet artless grace, and young and old pray God bless her." Young and old offer the same prayer today, with full inward assurance of its being granted.

## The Week in New York

New York, Nov. 29.

The "sack" of Europe by American art collectors is going on about as energetically and effectively as Roman conquerors ever set about collecting the world's treasures, even though with a pleasant jingle than steel, and less waste. It is difficult to estimate the value of the collections of Old-World art made by Americans since the war, but certainly it has run into many millions of dollars, and the objects have been of every sort and kind. One of the most recent visitors here, too, is Dr. Max Friedländer, director of paintings for the Kaiser Frederick Museum in Berlin, who has come to visit some of the public and private exhibitions. It will soon be necessary not for them to go abroad, but for Europeans to come to the United States to study the historic canvases.

What a mass of information and figures must be obtained and compiled in order to give the detailed report issued from time to time by the Department of the Census Bureau, R. C. Means, chairman of the Agriculture Reporting Board of the Department, in a speech before the members of the New York Cotton Exchange this week, when he said that reports of the cotton situation at specified times were received from about 80,000 persons. These included, he explained, various classes of persons connected with the cotton industry, such as the 12,000 individual farmers who only told of the situation on their own farms, as well as the 1000 rural carriers who acted as reporters along their routes. So dependent has the Cotton Exchange become on the Department's regular estimates of the prospective size of the crop that when a few weeks ago the report showed that various conditions would make it about 100,000 bales less than expected, the market price for cotton "futures" shot up 200 points in ten minutes.

The largest single shipment of gold from the United States to a European country to be made since the war has just been ordered by a London bank. It is one of \$2,000,000, and will bring the total shipments to England thus far this year up to something over \$3,000,000. Between 1919, when \$2,081,000 were sent, and the beginning of this year, the exports to England have totaled less than \$260,000. As a shipment of gold is thought of ordinarily as a way of equalizing an adverse trade balance, and as this is a season of the year when this country is shipping large quantities of grain and cotton, there is a certain amount of curiosity over the order, and it is supposed that the purchase was made on behalf of some German bank. The reason why England should have bought it here, presumably, is that she has for some time been selling heavy shipments to India. Possibly a contributing factor has been the recall, in effect, of British capital that drifted here in one way and another while the Labor Government was in power, and now, apparently, is required for use at home as a result of confidence in the Baldwin Government. This shipment, together with the previous ones this year, is, in any event, only part of the evidence that the cycle of trade is resuming its interrupted motion and that normal conditions are once more becoming a reality.

A campaign for a national endowment is to be commenced shortly for the City Music League, to make the opportunities it extends to young and still unrecognized artists available to students coming here from all parts of the country. The League, which, though organized only a year ago, already has a membership of more than 80,000, serves as a clearing house for persons gifted with musical talent, putting them in touch with possible engagements, and encouraging their appreciation of good music by obtaining for them reduced prices for concerts. Aid in the campaign has already been promised by some of the state representatives of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The telephone "book" for New York City has become a small library. Because of the physical difficulty and expense of binding the issue just being distributed is bound for the first time with a separate volume for Manhattan and another for the other boroughs. This makes four big volumes each subscriber receives, the two for the city proper, another for suburban districts, and a fourth, issued by a separate company, giving a classification of the subscribers according to their business or profession. The old directory contained 530,000 names, and though statistics on the new one have not yet been completed, it is known that there has been an addition in the last year of roughly 100,000 names. Some idea of the undertaking involved in printing this library may be

gained from the fact that the previous issue required 308,000 tons of paper, 84 tons of cover paper, and 148 pounds of printing ink.

When Fifth Avenue, New York's finest thoroughfare, reaches its second hundredth anniversary, it will be possible, if anyone is interested then, to look back and see it as it was last week during its first centenary. Motion pictures showing the Avenue in considerable detail have been taken by one of the news reel companies to be exhibited in the country, to a total audience, it is estimated, of 20,000,000. Besides views of the Avenue during its first centennial week, the film includes reproductions of pictures dating back to the '60s, so that there is preserved a fairly complete narrative of the growth of one of the world's most distinctive streets.

There is an almost medieval sound about a lease just signed for a store space at John and Nassau Streets, which carries an antiquated clause, dating back to the time of an earlier lease, stipulating that the tenant shall not sell on the premises any beer other than that manufactured by the owner of the building. The new lessee is a company selling lingerie. What a change in popular thought the curious echo of this clause signifies! Another interesting connotation, also, lies in the fact that it was a lingerie company that moved into that location, John and Nassau Streets are in the midst of that general section of the city coming under the colloquial name of "Wall Street." It is filled with banks, insurance companies, brokerage firms, law offices and headquarters of important branches of many large companies. This lingerie company is only one of many of that sort that have, by locating in close proximity to clusters of office buildings, and in this case, far away from any recognized shopping center, become evidence of women's successful invasion of the business world.

## Letters to the Editor

It is of course understood that the Editor will receive and respond to all communications, and that the Editor will not be held responsible for the facts or opinions expressed. Anonymous letters are destroyed.

"Decadent Tendencies in Modern Drama"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My arrival on this side of the water coincided so nearly with the publication in your columns of Mr. C. K. Munro's letter on the subject of the correspondence about his play "Storm," that I was fortunate enough to see it. Otherwise I might have missed it and thus the opportunity of replying to it.

As the writer of the original critique of the play, I expressed my disappointment, not because it lacked sparkle or cleverness—there is abundance of both—but because it lacked hope. I did not say that Mr. Munro held up his characters to "ridicule and contempt," but that he dwelt wholly on their ridiculous and contemptible faults of character as though there was no redeeming feature to be found in any of them.

I characterized this as cynicism inasmuch as it invited the audience to share in Mr. Munro's apparent lack of all faith in human nature. Mr. Munro challenges me to show a single line in the play to indicate such an attitude on his part, but it would be more to the point for me to challenge him to show a single line indicative of that under-solicitude for his characters which he asks me to believe he really feels for them.

Your correspondent who was kind enough to characterize my words as "absolutely true" appears to feel that the theater has a larger mission than the mere presentation of the fallibility of human nature, but I did not gather that he felt the only alternative to be, as Mr. Munro suggests, "drama enacted by pastboard figures of inhuman virtue."

There is a middle course to which I would like to invite Mr. Munro's attention, namely, that kind of drama which, while presenting faithfully "what fools these mortals be," points, like the needle to the pole, to another and more constant factor than mere human fallibility—a factor which was described by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science as a "divine influence ever present in human consciousness" (Science and Health, p. 11).

If the evidences of this divine spark—those unexpected revelations of humility, moral courage, pure affection, etc., that bring us hope. Man's spiritual intuitions operate on his mind in much the same way as the law of gravitation operates on his body. Disobedience to them involves suffering, while obedience opens up a vista of heaven. Sooner or later everyone is going to find this out, and the theater has a most important part to play in speeding that happy day. Will not Mr. Munro turn his attention to this kind of realism? He has a great gift, J. S. B.